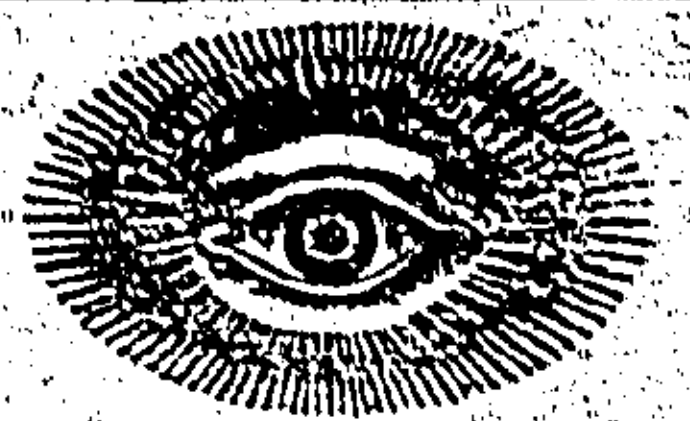


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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.27	8.00	9.25	10.09	12.02	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.37	5.48	7.23
Yuenai ...Dep.	6.45	—	—	9.34	10.18	12.09	1.21	—	4.44	5.50	7.30
Shatin ...Dep.	6.57	—	—	9.36	10.38	12.31	1.34	—	4.55	6.03	7.42
Taipei ...Dep.	7.11	—	—	9.48	10.43	12.34	1.47	—	5.09	6.18	7.55
Taipei Market Dep.	7.16	—	—	9.53	10.48	12.38	1.51	—	5.13	6.20	7.59
Fanning ...Dep.	7.37	—	—	10.08	10.58	12.48	2.01	—	5.23	6.31	8.03
Shuanghui ...Dep.	7.52	—	—	10.05	11.00	12.43	2.06	—	5.26	6.36	8.13
Shuanghui ...Dep.	7.58	8.40	9.08	10.14	11.06	12.59	2.13	3.40	5.34	6.41	8.19
Shuanghui ...Dep.	8.43	—	—	11.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton ...Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.45	—	—	10.35	—	—	—	—
Shatin ...Dep.	7.45	—	—	10.35	—	—	—	—
Shatin ...Dep.	7.45	—	—	10.35	—	—	—	—
Shatin ...Dep.	7.45	—	—	10.35	—	—	—	—
Shatin ...Dep.	7.45	—	—	10.35	—	—	—	—

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9.00 A.M. "LUNGSHAN"
4.00 P.M. "SUI AN"
4.00 P.M. "LUNGSHAN"
MONDAY, 1st AUGUST (BANK HOLIDAY).
8.00 A.M. "SUI AN" (Excursion)
8.00 A.M. "SUI TAI"
2.00 P.M. "SUI AN" (Excursion)
4.00 P.M. "SUI AN" (Excursion)
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THE LADY OF WHITE HOUSE.

PURITAN LIFE OF MR. AND MRS. COOLIDGE.

A NEW FASHION.

Mrs. Coolidge, the most active mistress the White House has had within living memory, has started a new fashion among American women for white dresses. On almost all occasions when the wife of the President is seen in public, she appears in a costume either of pure white or of some material wherein white is conspicuous. Also at the White House are two beautiful collie dogs, both white. They are favored by Mrs. Coolidge, and when she goes for a stroll, herself in a white semi-sports suit and the two dogs by her side, people forget the ordinary courtesies, and cannot refrain from staring at the group in undisguised admiration.

Nobody has discovered the reason for Mrs. Coolidge's preference, but women in general have found, after copying the Coolidge colour scheme, that white strikingly emphasizes youthful charm. Mrs. Coolidge is so youthful-looking herself, although she is the mother of a son not far from his majority, that it is unnecessary for her to select her gowns for any purpose of camouflage. But the fact that white detracts from age has added to the popularity of the colour since it became the White House fashion.

"The Girlish Mistress." Mrs. Coolidge has not allowed the formality of her position to interfere with her natural naïveté. She is known as "the girlish mistress of the White House," because of her spontaneity and her refusal to imitate the stately dignity of the dowagers. When her husband was Governor of Massachusetts, seven years ago, the Coolidge family home was a two-story house in Northampton, the rent of which was \$8 per month. Mrs. Coolidge, therefore, has but recently come from an economic environment far removed from the grandeur of the American presidential palace. But her ways are still the simple, unaffected, friendly ways of Northampton, one of the centres of the American democratic spirit.

In New England, the Yankee section of America, which regards Massachusetts as its senior member, wives and husbands are rather old-fashioned in their affections. They do not take kindly to the newer custom, which considers that couples should live individual lives, and not be too intimately interested in each other. Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge are still more interested in each other than in all else. Mr. Coolidge is shy and mute in company. Mrs. Coolidge is his better social half. So, wherever the President journeys on trips away from Washington, Mrs. Coolidge accompanies him. This has not been the custom with previous administrations, except that Woodrow Wilson followed it after his second marriage.

Mr. Coolidge goes away so seldom, however, that Mrs. Coolidge's insistence on accompanying him is not generally known. It happens, therefore, at times, that invitations to the President to visit this or that part of the country, to make an address, do not include Mrs. Coolidge. The hosts, unfamiliar with the reluctance of the Coolidges to be separated, are soon enlightened. If the President accepts the invitation, a polite intimation is sometimes given, informally, that Mrs. Coolidge would also be glad to accept if she were included, and, of course, the matter is at once rectified.

The Daily Drive.

On these occasions, when the President is entertained at a banquet exclusively for men, it is becoming the custom for Mrs. Coolidge to be entertained at dinner by the wives of those giving the banquet. The wives enthusiastically fall in with the innovation, securing for themselves social prestige locally by being able to boast afterwards of personal acquaintance with the First Lady of the Land.

In the afternoons, when they are at Washington, Mrs. Coolidge interrupts the President's work regularly at about five o'clock, unless something of exceptional importance holds him to the executive

CO-OPERATIVE FILM MAKING.

BRITISH FIRMS DECIDE TO WORK TOGETHER.

ARTISTS AND "SETS."

Following my recent article on the shortage of technicians and material which handicaps the British film industry in face of the necessity of increasing production by law to fulfil the requirements of the Quota Bill, I learn that agreement has been reached among the interests concerned upon a scheme of co-operation, says the *Evening Standard* film critic.

The initiative was taken by the Film Group of the Federation of British Industries. It is the opinion of this group that the available resources are amply sufficient for supplying the requirements of the Quota during the early stages if they are properly organized, and if prompt steps are taken to mobilise technical and artistic talent.

Combined action under the scheme will be under the following heads:—

1. Training of directors, artists, and technical staff.
2. Mutual interchange of staff and establishment of a central library for tests, etc.
3. Co-operative use of sets, properties, etc.

University Men.

In regard to directors, the F.B.I. have approached the Appointment Boards of the Universities and other educational institutions to arrange for candidates for employment in directing, acting, editing, and continuity writing to be taken into the industry on a learnership basis. Some of these Boards have already indicated their sympathy with the scheme.

Special classes are planned for training students for screen acting. It is hoped that by the loan of well-known directors and of skilled staff experts in make-up and other lines, effective courses of training may be developed in a short time.

These causes will include the taking of screen tests of selected students, thus facilitating their engagement in the industry. These classes are only to be open to really suitable candidates, and a special point will, therefore, be made of the methods of selection.

The F.B.I. is also approaching institutions in London which possess the best facilities for training in photography and optical work to arrange for specialised classes in cinematography. Members of the group have agreed to place their services at the disposal of the industry for giving lectures, loaning staff and conducting demonstrations.

Talent and the Industry.

While firms will find it desirable to retain exceptional talent as far as possible under long-term agreements, it is felt the industry will be helped if it is possible to effect a considerable amount of flexibility in regard to "supporting" staff. Members of the group agree that supporting artists under contract to them should be available, when not required by them, for employment by other members of the group in approved productions upon suitable terms.

A clearing house of information is proposed, and this will notify members when skilled staff men are available at the various studios on termination of engagements.

It is also hoped to arrange the formation of an up-to-date library of best "shots" of artists.

In order to reduce expense "sets" will become available for hire on reasonable terms by members.

There are further developments of the scheme which are receiving somewhat fuller consideration. These include the maintenance of a central store to which firms can send their surplus material and co-operative action in the purchase of material.

A leading British film producer pointed out to me that while this scheme does not imply a pooling of resources, it would undoubtedly make for greater general efficiency.

office, and they go for a brisk motor drive with their "Secret Service" escort through the beautiful environs of Washington. Husband and wife drive together in New England, and New England's Puritan ways are the present ways of the White House.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

St. James' Day.
46th Ordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 11 a.m.
University Union Picnic, Castle Peak. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 12.30 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner: Damsant, at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Queen's Theatre: "Dangerous Money."
World Theatre: "Contraband."
Star Theatre: "The Silent Rider."

Tuesday.

Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Dinner: Damsant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and after dinner dance at Lee Gardens.
Entertainment by Miss V. Capell and "J-pans," Seamen's Institute, Praya East, 8.30 p.m., Collection for Charity.
Queen's Theatre: "The Sporting Chance."
World Theatre: "The Silent Rider."
Star Theatre: "Sixty Cents An Hour."
Principal Mails:—Outward: San Francisco, etc. (Siberia Mail), 8.30 a.m.; Canada, America, etc., etc., and Europe via Victoria B.C. and via Siberia (President Cleveland), 5 p.m.

Wednesday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner: Damsant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Queen's Theatre: "The Sporting Chance."
World Theatre: "The Silent Rider."
Star Theatre: "Sixty Cents An Hour."
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Petrograd), 10.30 a.m.

Thursday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner: Damsant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and after dinner dance at Lee Gardens.
Queen's Theatre: "That Royle Girl."
World Theatre: "The Alaskan."
Star Theatre: "The Street of Forgotten Men."

Friday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Club Annual Meeting, 6 p.m.
Dinner: Damsant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Queen's Theatre: "That Royle Girl."
World Theatre: "The Alaskan."
Star Theatre: "The Street of Forgotten Men."
Principal Mails:—Outward: Australia, New Zealand, etc. (Arafura), 2.30 p.m.

Saturday.

Golf: Happy Valley Summer Meeting.
Lawyer Bowls League:—Division I.: Oraigengower C.C. v. Civil Service C.C.; Kowloon C.C. v. Police R.C.; Tai Koo R.C. v. Kowloon B.C.; Division II.: East Point R.C. v. Oraigengower C.C.; Club de Recreation, Tai Koo R.C.; Royal Hong Yacht Club v. Kowloon C.C.; Civil Service C.C. v. Kowloon B.C.
Lawn Tennis League:—"A" Division: I.B.C. v. U.S.R.C. "B" Division: C.R.C. v. Club de Recreation.
H.K. Baseball League: H.K.B.C. v. Club de Recreation, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. Launch Picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 3.30 p.m.
European Y.M.C.A. Bathing Picnic.
Friendly Football: Chinese Athletic v. Service team, Bookunpo, 6.45 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.; Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.'s; Grand Concert for Servicemen, Theatre Royal, 6.30 p.m.
Dinner: Damsant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and King Edward Hotel.
2nd Night Fete, Victoria Recreation Club, 9 p.m.
6th Grand Promenade Concert by Band, Pipes and Drummers, at Band, The Camerons, Lee Gardens (if wet Lee Theatre), 8.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "That Royle Girl."
World Theatre: "The Alaskan."
Star Theatre: "The Street of Forgotten Men."

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LONDON AND SHANGHAI

BRITISH CABINET AND THE GENEVA DISCUSSION.

BRITISH DELEGATES' VIEWS SUPPORTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 22nd.

The Cabinet held its longest sitting since the days of the coal stoppage, to consider the problem arising from the Geneva naval conference, and only broke up because several Ministers had weekend engagements in the country.

The Ministers more directly concerned will meet again at the weekend, and also next week.

Delegates Supported.

Reuter learns authoritatively tonight that Mr. W. C. Bridgeman and Lord Cecil fully explained the position with regard to the naval conference at today's Cabinet meeting, and were assured of the Government's full and unanimous approval of the line they had taken.

They will return almost immediately to Geneva, after probably having further consultations with experts in London.

Protracted Cabinet Meeting.

London, July 23rd.

Yesterday's Cabinet meeting was so protracted that most of the members were unable to attend the Royal garden party.

It was the third Cabinet meeting in the course of the week, in addition to several unofficial meetings of Ministers as regards the Geneva conference on Naval Limitation, which resumes next week.

The most that can be said of the prospects of the conference is that the British delegation are most hopeful of a successful outcome, although the American attitude to the new plan evolved by the British and Japanese experts has not been made clear.

There has been much speculation, especially in France, that a revival of the British-Japanese Alliance is possible, but according to the *Manchester Guardian* British official opinion is wholly unresponsive to such an idea and Japanese opinion wholeheartedly agrees with the British.

A Sensible View.

Paris, July 23rd.
The *Voltaire* declares that whatever decision was taken at yesterday's British Cabinet meeting it was most important because British Naval supremacy and, consequently, the existence of the British Empire are at stake.

MEDICAL AID FOR LONELY AUSTRALIANS.

WITH FREE ATTENDANCE.

"ADVANCED AND ROMANTIC" SYSTEM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Rugby, July 22nd.

An advanced and romantic system of giving medical aid in the isolated interior of Australia, will be put into operation shortly, as the result of co-operation between the British Medical Association and the Australian authorities.

Six doctors, receiving £200 to £1,000 each, with six aeroplanes, will wait at their stations for telegraph or wireless calls for aid.

The sick missions and eleven hospitals in the interior will thus be linked up.

The doctors will make no charge and aeroplanes will be free of charge when used as ambulances.

The lone stockman can now call a doctor, who will arrive within a few hours.

The service is especially designed to deal with maternity cases in isolated parts.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING ON PEACE BRIDGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 22nd.

It is announced that during the prince of Wales' and Mr. Baldwin's forthcoming visit to Canada, they will motor from Niagara Falls on August 7th to meet General Daves (Vice-President of the United States) and Mr. Kellogg on the newly-erected Buffalo peace bridge.

PACIFIC FLIERS GET DECORATIONS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Washington, July 22nd.

Lieutenants Maitland and Hegenberger have received the Distinguished Flying Cross from Mr. Kellogg, representing President Coolidge, in recognition of their flight from San Francisco to Hawaii.

LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY.

EXTRA WEEK'S HOLIDAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 23rd.

The Committee of the Masters Federation has decided to take a ballot of the American yarn-spinning section of the cotton trade on a proposal to close the mills for an extra week in addition to the usual week's holiday between now and September 10th.

GREECE AND AMERICAN BENEFACTIONS.

COLUMNS TO BE ERECTED AT WASHINGTON.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Athens, July 23rd.

In gratitude for American benefactions to Greece a number of distinguished Greeks have organized a fund to erect a full-sized reproduction of the column of the Temple of Jupiter at Athens to be erected in Pantheon marble and to be erected at Washington.

FRENCH COMMUNIST ARRESTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, July 23rd.

Semant was quietly arrested at the premises of the Syndicat Unitaire.

[A Paris cable of June 26th stated that as the result of an astounding practical joke, Daudet and Delest of *L'Action Francaise* and Semant, a Communist, had been released from Sante Prison.]

GARDEN PARTY AT BUCKINGHAM.

FAREWELL TO H.R.H.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, July 22nd.

A Royal garden party was held at Buckingham Palace today.

In previous years two garden parties have usually been given at the Palace during the season, about 6,000 invitations being issued for each, but for today's party over 10,000 invitations had been issued, and there was a record assemblage of distinguished guests.

The party was to some extent the nature of a farewell to the Prince of Wales, who leaves for Canada tomorrow with Prince George and the Premier.

The King of Egypt and President of Liberia were present.

FINANCE BILL.

PASSES THROUGH THE COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 22nd.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Finance Bill, by 338 to 80.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

15 YEAR-OLD YOUTH'S CRIME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Rangoon, July 22nd.

Pothine, a 15-year old youth, and a Karen teacher of a mission school, on being sentenced to death for the murder of Father Chagnot in April, guilt being admitted by the accused, complained of deceased's harsh treatment.

GERMAN STEEL TRUST.

EFFECT OF CENTRALISATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, July 22nd.

The efficacy of the nationalization of industry, namely the elimination of unproductive intermediate manufacturing processes and the centralization of mass production, is borne out by a statement of the German steel trust, showing that in the first year since its formation the trust produced £20,000,000 worth of goods, £24,000,000 worth being exported.

The trust is issuing two loans through American bankers, first one for £80,000,000, in six-and-a-half per cent. debentures, and the second for £24,250,000, simultaneously in American and European countries.

INDO-CHINA'S GOVERNOR.

M. VARENNE'S TERM EXTENDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, July 22nd.

The Government has renewed the appointment of M. Varenne as Governor-General of Indo-China, for ten months.

LINDBERGH'S ESCAPE.

PARACHUTE LEAP IN DARKNESS.

AIR MAIL ADVENTURE.

An account of an adventure experienced during his work as an air mail pilot in the United States has been given to the British United Press by Colonel G. A. Lindbergh, who recently made the famous lone flight across the Atlantic.

Colonel Lindbergh describes how last November he ran into a snow-storm during a night flight from St. Louis and was unable to descend at Peoria (Ill.) owing to bad visibility. He decided to fly north-east towards Chicago, 130 miles distant, flew for half an hour or so, and then, in his own words:

"When about enough petrol remained in the pressure tank for ten minutes' flying and still I could not see the faintest outline of any object on the ground, I decided to leave the ship rather than attempt to land blindly."

I pulled the rip cord immediately after clearing the stabiliser. The parachute functioned perfectly. I had left the ship head first and was falling in this position when I was whipped around into an upright position and the parachute opened.

The last I saw or heard of the aeroplane was as it disappeared into the clouds just after my parachute opened.

I placed the rip cord in my pocket and took out my flash light. It was snowing and very cold. For the first minute or so the parachute descended smoothly, then commenced an excessive oscillation which continued for about five minutes and which I was unable to check.

The first indication that I was near the ground was a gradual darkening of the space below. The snow had turned to rain, and although my parachute was thoroughly soaked its oscillation had greatly decreased. I directed the beam from the 500ft. spotlight downward, but the ground appeared so suddenly that I landed directly on top of a barbed wire fence without seeing it.

The fence helped to break my fall and the barbs did not penetrate the heavy flying suit. I started towards the nearest light. Soon I came to a road which I followed about a mile to the town of Covell (Ill.), where I telephoned to St. Louis.

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 23rd, 1927.

On London...

Telegraphic Transfer...

Bank Bills, at demand...

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight...

Bank Bills, at 6 months...

Bank Bills, at 12 months...

On Paris...

Bank Bills, at demand...

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight...

Bank Bills, at 60 days' sight...

On Bombay...

Telegraphic Transfer...

Bank Bills, at demand...

On Calcutta...

Telegraphic Transfer...

Bank Bills, at demand...

On Shanghai...

Bank Bills, at sight...

On Yokohama...

On Manila...

On Singapore...

On Batavia...

On Hongkong...

On Rangoon...

On Bassein...

On Siam...

On Ceylon...

On Java...

On Sumatra...

On Celebes...

On Moluccas...

On Philippines...

On Sulu...

On Mindanao...

On Luzon...

On Iloilo...

On Zamboanga...

On Cebu...

On Manila...

On Hongkong...

On Shanghai...

On Yokohama...

On Kobe...

On Osaka...

On Tokyo...

On London...

On Paris...

On Berlin...

On Vienna...

On Rome...

On Athens...

On Cairo...

On Bombay...

On Calcutta...

On Rangoon...

On Bassein...

On Siam...

On Ceylon...

On Java...

On Sumatra...

On Celebes...

On Moluccas...

On Philippines...

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On Mindanao...

On Luzon...

On Iloilo...

On Zamboanga...

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On Bassein...

On Siam...

On Ceylon...

On Java...

On Sumatra...

On Celebes...

On Moluccas...

On Philippines...

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CHINA IN THE GRIP OF THE REDS.

THE MILITARY CHECKA IN THE SOUTHERN ARMIES.

DUTIES OF SPECIAL DEPARTMENT "OO."

In Soviet Russia as much energy is expended upon internal as upon external espionage; colleagues, subordinates, allies and friends are as closely watched as enemies. In my brief account of the organization and work of the newly established Checka in China, I have tried to show that this institution was designed as much to spy out and extinguish disloyalty within the Communist organizations, the Chinese Government departments and the labour unions, as to detect hostility in outside circles. In this respect methods in China duplicated methods in the U.S.S.R. The military spy system, organized in China, is, to just the same degree, an exact copy of the organization in Soviet Russia which keeps a check upon every movement and utterance of every man in the Red Army, and goes by the same name—"Special Department OO."

Chaka Branches Everywhere.

In Russia the controlling central bureau of this double system is an office subordinate to the supreme centre of the Cheka and is subject to no other authority. Branches are in every army, division, and brigade headquarters, and also the headquarters of the special military units which are at the disposal of the Cheka. In war time there are "OO" organizations on every front and, in peace time, in every special military zone.

This has all been duplicated in China where the organization of the "OO" service long antedated Petroff's establishment of the Cheka in Hankow. The military Cheka was founded in Feng Yu Hsiang's army in 1925 and became a very efficient check upon disloyalty, faction and treachery in the Southern army. It was not properly organized until taken in hand by the Hankow Communists early this year. The whole system was then unified and the central office for China was in the Peking Embassy up to the time of the raid, April 6th, when it was shifted to Hankow, while secret offices were established in Chiang Kai Shek's several armies under the direction of some of the Red advisers and military specialists who were retained by Chiang. The Hankow Central "OO" is one of the departments with which Borodin is not directly in touch. It is responsible to Gai and is in his headquarters.

The Chief in the South.

The operative chief for South China, however, is Bramin, alias Gregory, who was engaged in this same work in the Red Army and was imported as a specialist. His name is known to Russians abroad because, in 1922, he was in the Cheka, holding the post of chief investigator into the doings, schemes and movements of Russian émigrés in foreign countries. For a time he was also with Rashkelevich in Afghanistan, so he may be known to the military intelligence officers of the Indian Army.

FROM COURT TO WEDDING.

TYPIST AND HER SEA-GOING LOVE.

FATHER'S OBJECTION OVERRULED.

Mr. Ernest Joseph Leary, of Milton Avenue, East Ham, was summoned at West Ham, under the Guardianship of Infants Act, by his daughter, Ruby Isabel, who complained that he refused his consent to her marriage to Mr. Harold Cecil Gordon Smith, also of Milton Avenue, East Ham.

Miss Leary said she was a typist earning £2 a week, and she proposed continuing in business after her marriage. She had known her sweetheart for two years and had been engaged for 15 months. After they started walking out Smith asked her father if he had any objection and her father made no objection at the time.

The father said his objection to the wedding was that a man at sea earning only £8 a month could not afford to keep his daughter.

The daughter said her sweetheart, besides his wages, had tips which brought his money up to about £3 a week, and then she herself would be going to business.

Smith said he was a ship's steward earning £8 5s a month. He also received perquisites, or "tips," and during the last three years his money had averaged £4 a week.

Mr. Wynn Paine (the chairman): That is not so very bad, and I do not think there is an adequate objection. There is no objection as to character?

The father: Oh, no.

Mr. Paine: When do you propose to get married?

In the U.S.S.R. he acquired merit for work done in connection with the suppression of the Nationalist movement in Turkestan. Here, in China, however, where he masquerades as Bramin, his identity is unknown to the majority of his colleagues.

He, of course, has his branch organizations with every Chinese army, checking the loyalty of generals, officers and men, but he also works with equal zeal to keep informed upon the activities, correspondence and opinions of all the military men from the U.S.S.R. in China, even spying upon the spies of his own service.

Espionage and Censorship.

His duties and the duties of his staff, are defined as follows:—

(1) To see that neither Chinese nor Russian officers have any relations with foreigners outside of their assigned work.

(2) To open and censor all mail forwarded to military units, especially when addressed to Generals or subordinates who are under suspicion.

(3) To co-operate with the Cheka department which censors the mail of private citizens under suspicion.

(4) To watch diligently for communications between Chinese officers and anti-Red agents from the camps of Chang Tso-lin, Sun Chuan Fang, etc.

(5) To keep a check upon commanders of all ranks who might sell arms or deal in opium.

(6) To spy upon workmen in arsenals and munition stores.

(7) To watch for signs of discontent among the troops, thereby anticipating the breakdown of discipline, and mutiny.

(8) To get in touch with enemy commanders and arrange for their bribery.

(9) To carry out counter-espionage among the political agents.

(10) To witness all executions and other punishments in the interest of discipline and, sometimes, to execute summary judgment upon delinquents themselves.

Insurance Against Bad Faith.

One of the Russian officers attached to every important Chinese unit, as an adviser, or instructor, is a subordinate of Bramin's and often the chief of his own Chinese "OO" service within the unit, the existence of which may be known to the commander and officers. These Chinese agents must be either Communists or left wing Kuomintang members whose loyalty is beyond doubt.

At the moment this double zero system is probably functioning rather lamely in the demoralized armies controlled from Hankow and my account of its organization may therefore seem to be of little interest, but I think this information is essential to an appreciation of the thoroughness with which the Soviet enterprise in China tried to insure itself against the kind of bad faith that has been so costly to the Northern armies. —North China Daily News.

KAWASAKI DOCKYARD.

GOVERNMENT POLICY DENOUNCED BY THE OPPOSITION.

"ENDANGERING LIVELIHOOD OF EMPLOYEES."

The Rikken Minseitō has issued the following statement in denunciation of the attitude of the Government towards the question of the relief of the Kawasaki Dockyard:—

"The Government has shown a grievous lack of conviction and sense of responsibility by suddenly suspending the negotiations for the relief of the Kawasaki Dockyard, which it took in hand with the approval of the Cabinet Council on the ground that it was necessary from the point of view of national defence, as well as social and economic reasons. That there arose two bodies of opinion within the Cabinet, one supporting the Deposits Fund proposal and the other favouring the *schikin shichutsu* plan, and that it was found impossible to reconcile these differences is a proof of the disunity of the Cabinet.

"General Tanaka, the Premier, has tried to justify the abandonment of the relief work on the ground of the lawsuit pending between the Okura Gumi and the Kawasaki Dockyard, which he describes as an unexpected obstacle. The lawsuit in question has been widely known for some years, and, by quoting it as the reason for the abandonment of the relief work, the Premier is deliberately throwing dust in the public eyes. If the Government was really ignorant of it and drew up its plan of relief by leaving it out of all consideration, its scheme was very slipshod. In either case, the Government cannot escape the charge of insincerity and hastiness.

"By suddenly discontinuing the relief work, the importance of which it emphasised so often, the Government has given a shock to the financial world and endangered the livelihood of the employees of the Dockyard, for which it cannot escape grave responsibility."

Kawasaki Steamship Co.

According to the Osaka Asahi, the Kawasaki Steamship Co. is in danger of collapse now that the Kawasaki Dockyard has little hope of securing help from the Government. When the Dockyard question came up it was proposed that the steamship company, together with the shipping department of the Dockyard, be transferred to the management of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which was not disinclined, it appears, to accept the offer. But the offer has lost its attraction with the dropping of the Kawasaki question on the part of the Government, and with that the caution on the part of exchange banks with regard to shipping documents issued by the company is increased. The condition is not so hard on the Australian line operated by the company, on which cargo is handled by a single agent both ways, but the case is different with the Pacific line on which a different arrangement is in force. In the opinion of the exchange banks, a dispute may arise over delivery of cargo at any time and they will not buy or negotiate bills on consignments on this route. The same tendency is noted with regard to the company's coastwise services, which are losing business steadily.

Kokusai Steamship Co.

From the same source we learn that the Kokusai Steamship Co. may liquidate. The Board of Directors has decided to make a call of two million yen on the unpaid capital in order to pay 2½ million yen in interest on the loan capital raised in 1920. The decision was arrived at on the assumption that the Government would help the Kawasaki Dockyard. The creditor banks arranged to secure the services of Mr. Kurokawa Shinjiro for the management of the business when readjustment was completed, but this is possible only when the 20 million loan outstanding under the guarantee of Mr. Masukata Kojiro can be placed on a secure basis with help from the Government. The creditor banks are trying to evolve plans to deal with the difficult situation arising from the deadlock of the Kawasaki question, so that their interests may be protected as much as possible in the circumstances. —Japan Chronicle.

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SEAFARERS' EDUCATION.

"A CHECK TO AGITATORS."

"The Seafarers' Education Service seems to be a very fine example of the capacity which I like to think is characteristic of English people for spontaneous involuntary organization." This was the opinion expressed by the Duchess of Atholl, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, in an address to the conference and meeting of the advisory council of the Seafarers' Education Society. She was unable to be present, and wrote that on medical advice she had to cancel her visit, and that she was suffering from the rather severe strain of the work of the Imperial Education Committee. The Duchess, however, sent a written address, which was read to the conference by Dr. Albert Mansbridge, chairman of the organization.

"Formerly," remarked Captain Davies, secretary of the National Union of Seamen, in the discussion which followed, "we used to have Bibles placed in the bunks, and in regard to that I may say that I have never met an atheist in the whole of my experience among the men of the sea." (Cheers.)

Mr. R. H. Miller, of the Seafarers' Education Service, said from the shipowners' point of view it was a paying proposition, and made the men more amenable to discipline.

"A good sailor is a good growler," said Mr. G. Gunning, assistant general secretary to the National Union of Seamen, "and he had something to growl at in the past. A few tracts to try and save your soul was all we had to have. The reading now provided I believe will help to check the action of agitators. If we don't stop agitators in ports here and abroad the mercantile marine will get out of hand."

"We are not going to do this because it is a paying proposition," said Sir William J. Noble, a shipowner. "We are going to do it for the good of the men—speaking the truth is the only kind of propaganda I want."

The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of plans for the future work of the service, and the suggestion was made that there should be a sailors' welfare fund on the lines of the miners' welfare fund.

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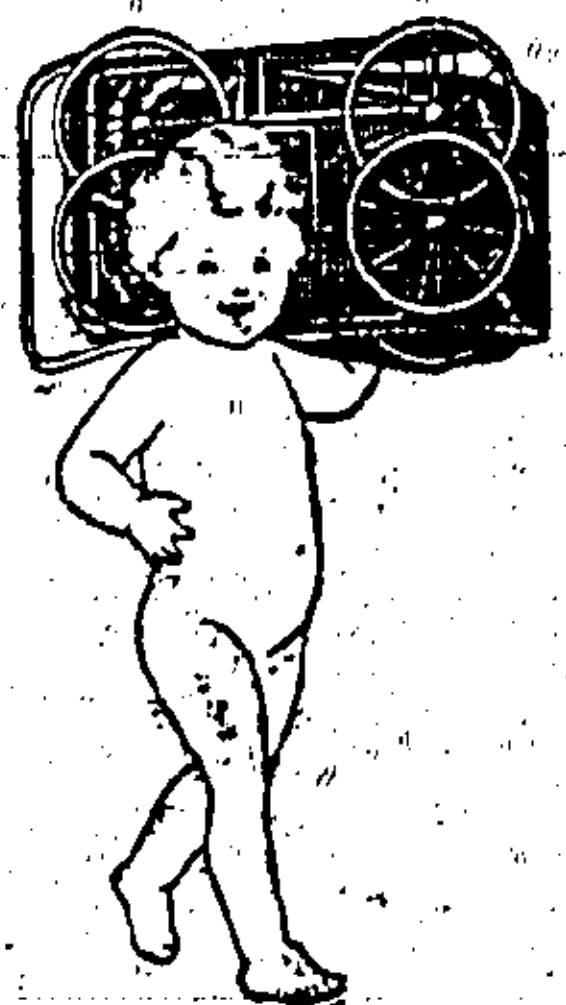
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THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN CANTON AND HANKOW.

POSSIBLE DEFECTIONS FROM CHIANG KAI SHEK IN NANKING.

NANKING'S ERRORS IN SEARCH FOR FUNDS.

(By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY.)

If General Chiang does not watch his steps very carefully, certain high-minded members of the Nanking Government will grow weary of his methods and of the presence of the Ningpo men in his personal entourage and they will leave him high and dry. The defection, at this moment, of a single one of these individuals, will destroy the prestige of the Nanking Government and will turn General Chiang's status into that of a mere Tsuchun, which would prove unpopular with the masses.

Nanking's Financial Measures.
The financial measures of the Nanking Government are even more difficult to discuss. Faced with the prospects of a war against the North and against Hankow, Nanking requires a tremendous treasury. Foreigners generally assume that Nanking ought to concentrate on government within the provinces it holds and forget the rest of the country. Even were they to adopt such a programme, it would be futile, because the rest of the country will not forget them. Sun Chuan Fang is always labouring to return to these provinces; Hankow will never forgive General Chiang Kai Shek for the split, and feudalism is not yet dead in China. Nanking then is forced to take the offensive so that her bridgeheads are distant from her capital—in a word, Nanking's major military task is to keep the fighting outside her own provinces. Close on \$200,000,000 will be required to keep the Nanking Government afloat this year and it is not an easy task to find such a sum of money.

In her search for funds, Nanking made two errors, one was to let the bankers attempt to finance the Government on loans based upon foreign trade; the other was to transfer whole the system of taxation in vogue in Canton, which is after all a backward village compared to Shanghai and the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang.

The Coal and Other Taxes.
Results are already appearing: for instance, the coal tax will undoubtedly result in the closing of most of Shanghai's industries and in the throwing of thousands of labourers on the streets. Already the Chinese cotton mills have protested against the tax as endangering their dying industry; the Japanese cotton mills are faced with this huge expenditure of a dollar tax on a ton of coal which, coming at the moment of an anti-Japanese boycott and a low price for yarn because the commodity cannot be shipped into interior, makes closing inevitable. The tobacco factories are already running on skeleton organizations and it is not impossible that they will close if unscientific taxation strangles their business. In Hangchow most of the silk filatures are already closed. The tax on flour against the native mills against imported flour, but even the tax on native flour brings this commodity beyond the purchasing power of the people. The new tonnage dues will have the inevitable result of increasing transshipments at Hong Kong and Kobe, so that thousands of dock-workers will be out of work.

Now, no one can question the fact that Nanking needs money, that the success of the armies depends upon money, nor even can it be denied that during all wars nations resort to peculiar and dire methods of raising funds, but one of the principal tasks of a Ministry of Finance is to guard the industry of its own people, so that taxation does not destroy native industries and throw men and women out of work.

The Nanking Government should guard against this possibility with even greater meticulousness than any other Government because its struggle for life must ultimately be not with the North but with the

Hankow Communists and the Communists will utilize unemployment and discontent to the harm of Nanking.

Hankow Agents in Shanghai.
Already many of the agents of Hankow are finding their way to Shanghai. It is surprising how many of Chinese camouflaged Communists are coming to town, posing as intellectuals fed-up with Hankow but still maintaining relations with Hankow. The arrest and decapitation of these men will not solve the problem, for Hankow will send others.

Nanking's basic task at the present time is to remove the cause of discontent, this system of taxing everything even to the extent of killing the trade in China's own products by increasing the costs of exports—as criminal an economic policy as has ever been devised by a novice at Government finance. If the Nanking Government can solve her financial problem before the Communists get their claws into the Shanghai situation, Nanking has a fine fighting chance. If not, at the critical moment Nanking will be faced by the mass problems which ultimately destroyed Marshal Sun Chuan Fang.

The Bellwether in Union.
There are those in both Nanking and Hankow who believe that the best solution of the problem is the union of both Governments. The difficulty in the way of union lies in the fact that Hankow is willing to make peace with Nanking but insists upon the elimination of General Chiang Kai Shek. Nanking is willing to make peace with Hankow, but insists that Comrade Borodin, Wang Ching Wei, Hsu Chien and Teng Jan Dah must be dismissed. It is as impossible for Hankow to get rid of the Chinese members of this group as it is for Nanking even to consider the dismissal of General Chiang Kai Shek. Therefore, there is an impasse.

I understand that some weeks ago General Chiang authorized Mr. H. H. Kung, brother-in-law of Mrs. Sun Yat Sen to go to Hankow to request Mrs. Sun and Sun Fo to come to Nanking and that in the event of such an arrangement, Mr. Kung would become either Minister of Labour or Minister of Commerce and Industry. Mr. Kung apparently did not succeed, and is now reported to be in Chengchow with Marshal Feng.

Last week, Mr. T. V. Soong left for Hankow and rumour hath it that he is an emissary of General Chiang to effect a peace and that several ministries have been offered the Hankow non-Communists if they will come down. But Mr. Soong has returned to his post of Minister of Finance of the Hankow Government.

The Peace Gestures.
At any rate, there have been gestures toward peace but these gestures can lead to nothing because Hankow will not accept less than subordination of Nanking to itself. And even if Comrade Borodin were dismissed, there are sufficient Chinese Communists to carry on the work without him. It must then be a war between Nanking and Hankow. Nanking can win if General Chiang Kai Shek would

entrust Governmental matters to Kuomintang leaders of experience and if the Government had a greater regard for the welfare of the people. For Nanking is still regarded by Chinese as better than either Hankow or Peking and General Chiang is still a popular idol in this part of the country. Nanking has the good-will of the masses. Nanking is still able to muster enthusiasm among the bourgeoisie in Shanghai. If Nanking loses this mass enthusiasm, the eventual war for mastery of Shanghai will be between Hankow and the North, probably with Marshal Sun Chuan Fang leading

LARGE TIENSIN FIRM FAILS.

LIABILITIES ALLEGED TO RUN INTO MILLIONS.

HEAD OF CORPORATION ARRESTED.

TIENSIN, July 15th.
A copy to hand of the Peking and Tientsin Times gives full details of the recent failure of the big Chinese firm, The Union Trading Corporation. Our contemporary states:—

Financial circles in Tientsin were considerably disturbed yesterday, when it became known that the Union Trading Corporation had closed its doors. It is alleged that the liabilities of the concern amount to over \$3,000,000. The Chinese papers yesterday gave a list of the banks involved, with the amounts, but there is reason to believe that the list of creditors is not complete. While the actual figures may be less or more than is tentatively given. Warrants have been issued by the Chinese Authorities, at the instance of the Chinese creditors, for the arrest of Mr. Hsien Chi (Mr. Chi Yung Chi), the General Manager of the Corporation, and Mr. Wang Kung Kwan, the Tientsin manager. The latter was duly apprehended by the British Municipal Police and handed over to the City Authorities, but at the moment of writing the Police were still searching for Mr. Chi.

How Mr. Chi Made Off.
During the week-end 30 representatives of the banks concerned visited Mr. Chi at his residence in regard to the closing of the Corporation's premises. Mr. Chi began to explain the situation, and then on the pretext of going to his room to fetch some documents, disappeared. The bankers waited for a considerable time, but the cause of Mr. Chi's non-appearance dawned upon them, and the Authorities were informed and warrants issued.

The Corporation was established several years ago, starting with a capital of \$100,000, to which later on \$700,000 was added in order to permit of the expansion of the business. The capital and the management were entirely Chinese. Mr. Chi was an American returned student, and was President of the Returned Students' Club. Both he and his wife were very popular, and frequently entertained. Mr. Chi himself was a native of Fukien, though his people hail from Shansi Province.

Initial Success.
According to the Ta Kung Pao, business at first was very satisfactory, and the Corporation was regarded as pre-eminent among modern Chinese business enterprises in the North. In its independence of foreign help, the concern was in the nature of a pioneer. In accordance with a scheme for the expansion of the business the Corporation removed to large premises in the British Concession last year. Branches were established in Dairen, Tsingtao, Shanghai, and Hankow.

The reasons for the failure as given are heavy losses on exports, high bank interest, and exchange business. Serious allegations are also made in the Chinese Press in regard to Mr. Chi. The Corporation was heavily interested in the importation of American flour, and it is said that serious losses were also suffered in this line. The fortunes of the firm were also affected by the prevailing conditions in this country.

It is alleged that particularly heavy loss was entailed in large shipments of groundnuts to the United States, which were sent back.

Banks Take Charge.
The banks have meanwhile taken possession of the Corporation's premises, and the co-operation of the American Authorities and the American Overseas Warehouse Co. is being sought in regard to an investigation of the Union Trading Corporation's goods lodged in the Overseas Warehouse Co.'s godowns which are believed to represent a large sum. It is said that some, if not all the banks, are covered by mortgages.

Various Chinese banks are concerned in amounts varying from \$100,000 to \$200,000, while a certain Sino-foreign bank is alleged to be involved to the extent of over a million Mex. One or two foreign banks and compradors are also heavily concerned.

Mr. Chi appeared at the office of his Corporation last evening, and was arrested by the British Municipal Police, who handed him over forthwith to the City Authorities.

KAIPING HOUSEHOLD COAL

Note Reduction in Prices.

In lots of not less than 1-ton—

Delivered to Peak District (above Bowen Road), \$24.00

per ton.

Delivered to Bowen Road and Lower Levels, \$22.00

per ton.

Delivered to Kowloon, \$20.00

per ton.

For Price Apply to

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hong Kong.

Orders should be sent in writing not by telephone at least 24 hours before the Coal is required.

All orders must be accompanied by Cash, Cheque, or Comrade Order payable to "The Kailan Mining Administration."

THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

THE POSITION DURING APRIL.

DECREASED CREDIT BALANCE.

The financial statement for the month of April, published in the current Government Gazette, shows that the credit balance on March 31st was \$4,474,823, which with revenue of \$1,825,840 in April brought the total up to \$6,300,663.

The expenditure for the month came to \$2,140,742, this leaving a credit balance at the end of the month of \$4,159,921, a reduction of \$314,632.

The actual payee for April this year compared with \$1,835,302 for the same period of 1926, while the actual revenue up to April 30th was \$6,779,024, compared with \$6,524,933 last year.

The expenditure for this April was less than during the same month last year, when it totalled \$2,656,581. The actual expenditure for the year up to April 30th was \$6,105,022, compared with \$4,173,250 for the same period of 1926.

Assets and Liabilities on April 30th.

Liabilities.	
Deposits not available.	\$1,400,078.83
Coal accounts	12,789.76
Postal agencies	14,249.66
Suspense account	730,502.55
Crown agents current account	8,275.33
Adjustment of exchange	307,715.68
Total liabilities	\$2,542,808.00
Balance	4,159,921.63
Total	\$6,702,660.00

Assets.	
Subsidiary coins	\$1,642,988.93
Advances	449,468.15
Building loans	1,700,659.33
Imprest	93,870.05
House service account	10,197.84
Unallocated stores (P.W.D.)	403,827.95
Unallocated stores (Railway)	173,328.06
Investment account	1,536,063.65
Lorry haulage account	9,537.40
Balance at Banks	413,600.48
Total	\$6,702,660.00

BISHOP OF SINGAPORE IN KUALA LUMPUR.

MANY PRESENTATIONS.

KUALA LUMPUR, July 18th.
The Bishop of Singapore, who was accompanied by Mrs. Ferguson-Davie, spoke in aid of the Gage Brown Memorial last evening. He received presentations from the European and Asiatic communities to-day.

He preached his farewell sermon at St. Mary's on July 17th.

A pleasant function took place at St. Mary's School Hall yesterday evening, when a large gathering assembled to bid goodbye to the Bishop and Mrs. Ferguson-Davie. Presentations were made to the Bishop on behalf of the European and Tamil congregations and to Mrs. Ferguson-Davie on behalf of the Church Workers Association of Selangor.

The Bishop, in reply, thanked them for the gifts and the warm sentiments, and expressed the hope that under his successor the Diocese would go forward to even better days.—Singapore Free Press.

PENANG DISTRICT JUDGE TO RETIRE.

PENANG, July 17th.
Mr. G. A. Herford, District Judge, who is shortly retiring after 29 years service, was entertained on Friday night at a dinner in the private reception room at the E. and O. Hotel, by members of the Penang Bar. The function was a very successful one.—Singapore Free Press.

TENDERS FOR FERRIES.

MAINTENANCE OF KOWLOON CITY, SHAIKUIWAN SERVICE, ETC.

OFFICIAL "GAZETTE" NOTIFICATION.

It is announced in the Government Gazette that tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's office until noon on Wednesday, August 31st, for a licence for three years for the exclusive maintenance of the ferry service for the conveyance of passengers between Victoria, Hunghom, Kowloon City, Saiwanho and Shauiwan.

The schedule is to provide for not less than one departure every 45 minutes daily from each of the following piers between 5.15 a.m. and 6 p.m.: the Keng Shan Wharf, Victoria; Hunghom ferry wharf; Kowloon City wharf and Shauiwan or Saiwanho wharf.

The Rates.
The licensee of the ferry or group of ferries may demand and take for every passenger fares not exceeding the following rates:—

Between Victoria and Shauiwan or Saiwanho: 1st class 12 cents, 2nd class 7 cents.
Between Victoria and Kowloon City: 1st class 4 cents, 2nd class 2 cents.
Between Victoria and Hunghom: 1st class 8 cents, 2nd class 4 cents.
Between Hunghom and Kowloon City: 1st class 4 cents, 2nd class 2 cents.

Between Hunghom and Shauiwan or Saiwanho: 1st class 10 cents, 2nd class 6 cents.
Members of the Hong Kong Police Force in uniform shall be entitled to travel on duty free of charge on all ferries.

The licensee will not be permitted to use any of the vessels provided for the ferry service, either to carry or tow any pigwash or offensive cargo at any time.

Not less than 6 ferry vessels, of which 2 shall be ferry vessels in reserve, are to be provided by October 1st, 1927, of not less than 90 feet overall measurement with suitable beam not less than 16 feet and a speed of not less than 10 knots, fitted with a navigation bridge and water-tight bulkheads, etc.

The Kowloon Dock Service which runs between Queen's Pier and the Dock at Hunghom not being a service run for payment or reward shall not be interfered with or hampered in any way by the licensee: the carrying on of such service shall not be deemed to infringe or affect the rights of the licensee or to give rise to any claim whatsoever by him.

"MISSION TO SEAMEN."

The Committee of the Mission to Seamen gratefully acknowledge subscriptions received as under:—

List No. 1.	
Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank	\$200.00
St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon	100.00
E. H. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	75.00
The Dairy Farm, Ltd.	50.00
Cold Storage Co., Ltd.	60.00
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.	25.00
Davie, Boyd & Co., Ltd.	25.00
A. J. David	25.00
Leigh and Orange	25.00
China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.	25.00
Texas Oil Company	25.00

Subscriptions may be sent to:—
T. G. WEALE, Hon. Treasurer,
c/o Dodwell & Co., Ltd.,
or
REV. G. T. WALDEMAR,
Chairman,
Seamen's Institute.

CANTON KICKS.

NANKING. NOMINEES NOT WANTED.

GUNMEN AND AGITATORS ACTIVE.

POLICE STAND BY HELPLESSLY.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

The Kuomintang leaders in Nanking recently got the idea that Canton was really under their influence and proceeded to appoint a number of men to high official positions in the Southern Capital. They have now found out their mistake, and the Government formed for Canton by Nanking has so far failed to assume control of that city's affairs.

On the other hand the section of the Kuomintang in control in Canton are having by no means an easy passage. The merchants are declaring that if the Government refuse to modify the present luxury tax regulations they (the merchants) will suspend the sale of articles listed as no longer a necessity and therefore liable to the tax. This means the people of Canton will be unable to procure their shoes from shops. Home made shoes are a necessity, but to purchase them from a shop is to indulge in a luxury, according to Kuomintang tax collectors. Reports also indicate that the merchants may even follow the example of workers and make demonstrations in front of Kuomintang offices. They are in fact nearing desperation point, as the luxury tax spells something approaching ruin for many of them. But their troubles by no means stop with the official exactions and shops opening at night are finding their business adversely affected by the frequent street fights between rival labour unions. Groups of labour pickets carrying sticks, bamboo poles and guns, are to be seen walking the streets looking for trouble.

Many of the recent murders in Canton were the work of hired gunmen, and information led to the arrest of two culprits last Wednesday by the Police. Most of these miscreants are professional labour leaders whose positions are being adversely affected by the "anti-Red" campaign. The civil war and the alternate persecutions of "Reds" and "anti-Reds" are responsible for the present disregard for authority. One of the latest examples was the attack on the police when the Swatow and the Cantonese factions of richah coolies had a street fight. Both turned their fists and sticks on the Police when the latter attempted to interfere.

Canton has revived the old Venetian practice of a box into which secret information against one's personal enemies and political opponents, accusing them of treason to the State, may be posted. There are a good many people in Canton with the power of branding anyone they chose with the title of "Red" and having them dealt with accordingly.

A nice point of Chinese law has arisen but it is doubtful whether the written authorities will provide the answer. The question is whether a Colonel ranks above or below a district magistrate. Col. Soong Si Fo is, of course, quite sure of his own precedence. He has, at any rate, detained the Magistrate of Hingning; Mr. Lo Chuck Hon. Magistrate Lo, says Colonel Soong, is a "Red."

In these days candidates for entrance to the Sun Yat Sen University have to uphold of Kuomintang doctrines and be opposed to Bolshevism. The University had the reputation of being a "hot-bed of Bolshevism and a training school for Red propagandists," but all that has got to be changed now—for the present at least.

(Continued on next column.)

TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARY.

REVIEWS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

To-day being the first anniversary of the declaration of war by Canton against Peking, there will be a big celebration in Canton. At noon there will be a review of troops, General Han Ching Tang, commanding, and General Li Tsai Hsin will be the reviewing officer. At one o'clock, there will be a civil as well as a military parade, the hundreds of student and workers' organizations participating. During the evening, civic meetings and demonstrations will be held in four places, each having from ten to twelve speakers. The places of meeting are: the Sun Yat Sen University, Pui Ching Baptist Academy for Girls, the Y.W.C.A. Auditorium at Western Suburb, and the Honam Theatre on the southern section of the City. To those not attending the civic meetings there will be lantern parades starting at eight o'clock in the evening.

All political criminals convicted by the "Reds" will soon be pardoned, according to latest orders from Nanking, and general warrants for arrest issued after that date will be cancelled. This is a sort of general amnesty by the Kuomintang, but the order exempts Mr. Chu Jackman, the alleged assassin of Mr. Liao Chung Hoi.

The Kwangtung Section of the Canton-Hankow and the Canton-Samshui Railways are going to try and use local coal in place of Japanese, whose import is now prohibited by the anti-Japanese Boycott Enforcement Committee. This experiment, if successfully and properly worked would save more than \$350,000 annually between the two lines.

Since the enforcement of the anti-Militarist regulations in Canton City, some 919 servant girls have obtained their freedom. In Canton, a *muistai* may leave her master or mistress on the sanction of any Police Captain.

FORTUNES OF THE "FAMILY PARTY."

Upon hearing that Mr. Sun Fo and Mr. T. V. Soong had become followers of Chiang Kai Shek, the Hankow regime on July 21st officially removed Mr. Sun from his nominal position as Minister of Communications and did the same for Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance. Mr. Sun Fo is the favourite of his mother, the first wife of Dr. Sun, and Mr. Soong is a brother of the former Miss Regina Soong, the late leader's second wife. In Canton under the "anti-Red" regime, the first wife is officially recognised, and the \$500 monthly pension set aside for the widow of the late President is paid to Mrs. Sun Loo Shee, Mr. Sun Fo's mother.

In Hankow, the second Mrs. Sun (formerly Miss Soong) is recognised. She is a member of the Central Executive Committee and Nationalist Council in Hankow and holds the rank of a Minister. Her sister's husband, Dr. Kung Hsiang Hsi, is Minister of Industry. With Mr. Sun Fo and Mr. Soong deserting Mr. Borodin in favour of Chiang Kai Shek, the family of the late Dr. Sun is now divided, though it is thought that the second Mrs. Sun Yat Sen will also join Chiang Kai Shek. She is reported to have arrived at Shanghai, where she has a house in the French Concession. Many of her friends are now also in Shanghai, including General Wu To Chen, a former Canton Police Chief, and Mr. Quo Tai Chi, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Shanghai.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

ARRANGEMENTS GO FORWARD.

PROMISES OF COMMERCIAL EXHIBITS.

The fifth monthly meeting of the Agricultural Show Committee was held at Lady Ho Tung's experimental farm at Sheung Shui on Saturday afternoon when the Rev. H. R. Wells, O.B.E., Chairman of the Committee, again presided. There was the usual large gathering of the Chinese district representatives and Mr. J. A. Fraser, District Officer (North) was also present.

Finance. The Finance Sub-Committee composed of Messrs. L. Gibbs and J. P. Braga reported that since the date of the last report, viz., June 14th, the following welcome subscriptions towards the Show had been received:—Already acknowledged, \$290; Mr. Tso Po Tin, \$30; The Hon. P. Law, \$5; Total, \$325.

Minor disbursements (including the salary of the Chinese worker in the New Territories) for the month of June came to \$31. Since this report was circulated Lady Ho Tung has received further donations, amounting to \$140, as follows:—Mr. Ho Kom Tong, \$20; Mrs. Ho Fook, \$10; Mrs. Ho Kom Tong, \$10; Mr. Lo Cheung Shiu, \$10; Mrs. Choa Leep Chee, \$10; Mr. Ho Lu, \$5; Mr. Ho Kwong, \$5; Mr. Ho Leung, \$5; Mr. Ho Ki, \$5; Mr. J. D. Bush, \$5; Mr. K. Lo, \$5; Mrs. M. W. Lo, \$5; Mr. H. Lo, \$5; Mrs. Ho Sai Kit, \$5; Mr. Ho Wing, \$5; Mrs. Ho Sai Wah, \$5; Mr. C. Choa, \$5; Mr. Choa Po Lu, \$5; Mr. Tse Ka Po, \$5; Mr. S. L. Wong, \$5.

Lady Ho Tung was accorded a vote of thanks for undertaking the task of collecting the subscriptions.

Exhibitors. The Hon. English Secretary said that the International Harvester Co. of Chicago had been informed of the Committee's conditions under which the Company would be able to exhibit during the Show cinema films of general interest in connection with modern farming methods and to employ a Chinese to lecture of agricultural subjects during the Exhibition.

On behalf of the Harvester Co. the Committee has received a communication from Messrs. Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd., stating that they were putting the whole matter before Mr. P. H. Reimer, the Company's technical representative. The Secretary also reported that he had received a verbal inquiry from Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza for an allotment of space for exhibits which Mr. Souza hoped to send for the Show. Mr. Souza was promised that as soon as the printed schedules were available for distribution he would receive a copy.

Commercial Exhibits. Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin said he was greatly in favour of commercial exhibits not for competition, and the Chairman appealed to Mr. Fraser to do what he could to obtain the use of a small piece of Crown land adjoining the main entrance to Lady Ho Tung's experimental farm for the commercial section of the Exhibition. Mr. Dowbiggin welcomed Mr. Souza's promise to exhibit some good specimens of poultry; he thought the Golf Club might send a few good bullocks, and others might be invited to send pigs, etc.

Schedule and General Regulations. An exhibits schedule in Chinese and general regulations governing exhibits were adopted by the meeting. An adequate supply of both has been printed and will be distributed throughout the New Territories. On the question of the names in which exhibits might be sent in, some discussion arose among the Chinese members, and it was decided that the tenant of the land might enter exhibits in his own name, although an owner would not be precluded from exhibiting the produce of the field in the name of his tenant.

Prizes and Certificates. Arising out of a report by the Committee's Chinese worker in the New Territories, there was a discussion on the value of prizes to be offered. It was suggested that unless there was a real incentive to the villagers, who are for the most part poor people, they might not be too keen on entering exhibits. At the same time the Committee was faced with the problem of ways and means, and as no less than one hundred items are listed in the schedule, even small prizes of \$3 and \$2 would run up the cost of the Show. It was ultimately decided that \$3 and \$2, respectively, be the fixed amounts for first and second prizes, the figures being based on those of the Hong Kong Horticultural Society. Special prizes will be awarded for any collective group of exhibits of exceptional merit. Certificates will also be given for exhibits deserving special mention.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

NEW RADIO SERVICE

INAUGURATED BETWEEN HONG KONG AND MANILA.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES EXCHANGED.

The new short-wave commercial wireless service between Hong Kong and Manila was inaugurated on Saturday, and to mark the occasion, congratulatory messages were exchanged between H.E. the Governor of Hong Kong (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.) and the Acting Governor-General of the Philippines.

Messages were also exchanged between the Hon. Director of Public Works, Hong Kong, and Vice-President and General Manager of the Radio Corporation of the Philippines. The messages exchanged were as under:—

To His Excellency Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Crown Colony of Hong Kong.

Upon the opening of the first commercial radio circuit between Manila and Hong Kong I send you cordial greetings and felicitations and express the hope that this latest link between our two cities established by Radio Corporation of the Philippines and the Hong Kong Post Office may render a noteworthy service in the development of mutual trade and business relations.

EUGENE A. GILMORE, Acting Governor-General.

To His Excellency the Acting Governor-General of the Philippine Islands.

On behalf of the Colony of Hong Kong I cordially reciprocate your Excellency's greetings. We share the hope that the opening of a Commercial Radio Circuit between Manila and Hong Kong will develop and link still more closely our mutual trade relations.

CECIL CLEMENTI, Governor of Hong Kong.

To Hon. Director of Public Works DEPARTMENT, Hong Kong.

The staff of Radio Corporation of the Philippines join me in cordial greetings and congratulations to yourself and staff upon the inauguration of this Commercial Shortwave Radio Circuit joining Hong Kong with Manila with connections to the Americas and Europe. Our best endeavours will be devoted to making the new service second to none in accuracy speed and reliability with corresponding benefits to both communities.

C. H. NANCE, Vice-President and General Manager.

To the Vice-President and General Manager, Radio Corporation of the Philippines, Manila.

The Wireless Telegraph staff of the Public Works Department of the Colony of Hong Kong desire to join me in reciprocating greetings and congratulations. It will be our endeavour to assist you and your staff to make the Commercial Radio Service now to be inaugurated between the Philippines and this Colony an efficient one.

H. T. JACKMAN, Acting Director of Public Works, Hong Kong.

As mentioned on Saturday, at Hong Kong the working of the Service will be in the hands of the Hong Kong Government, messages being received at the Post Office Building, with a "remote control" operation transmitter at Cape D'Agular. At Manila the Radio Corporation, which has its own station, will be in charge.

The Rates.

The following rates will be charged in respect of ordinary, deferred and Press telegrams:—

To Manila: 30 cents per word ordinary; 15 cents per word deferred and Press.
To Luzon Islands (except Manila) and Corregidor Islands, 43 cents per word ordinary.
All other islands 76 cents per word ordinary.

RIVER LEVELS.

KWANGTUNG CONSERVANCY BULLETIN

West River at Shuihing: July 22nd, 13ft. 4ins.; July 23rd, rising; highest level on record 41 feet; lowest on record 6in.
North River at Teingyen: July 22nd, 11ft. 7ins.; July 23rd, 10ft. 6ins.; highest level on record 35ft. 7ins.; lowest 6in.
North River at Samshui: July 22nd, 8ft. 3ins.; July 23rd, 10ft. 2ins.; highest level on record 27ft. 3ins.; lowest 3ft.
East River at Sheklung: July 22nd, 6ft. 2ins.; July 23rd, 5ft. 6in.; highest 15ft. 2ins.; lowest 3ft.

Mr. J. A. Fraser's offer of co-operation with the Committee was accepted with thanks.

The Committee's next meeting will take place at Sheung Shui on Saturday, September 3rd, at 2.30 p.m.

TROUBLE ON DUTCH LINER

QUESTION OF A CAPTAIN'S POWERS.

TWO CHINESE CHARGED.

The case in which two Chinese members of the Java-China-Japan Line s.s. *Tjikandi* were charged at the Central Magistracy before Mr. R. E. Lindell, with assaulting the Chief Engineer (Mr. P. J. Greew) and the Third Officer (Mr. P. C. Nanik) was continued on Saturday. It will be remembered that the crew gave trouble while the ship was battling with a typhoon which did extensive damage to the hatches, and further trouble occurred after the ship had entered Hong Kong Harbour.

The Captain ordered the alleged ring-leader to be arrested and put in irons and a determined attack followed on the officers, but was eventually beaten off. The Chinese crew left the ship but the two defendants were subsequently arrested on the waterfront.

The first accused gave as his excuse for not assisting during the typhoon that he had injured his leg and for the same reason he wanted to be paid off. Coming to Wednesday morning's affray in Hong Kong Harbour, the accused said that when he saw second accused being handcuffed for no reason other than that he wanted to be paid off. He went to the latter's assistance, to try and get him out.

The Magistrate remarked sharply that the accused, on his own admission was guilty of mutiny. The accused contended that they were entitled to be paid off. The officers, he said, had no right to put them in irons, or detain them for further service.

The Third Officer informed the Magistrate that the men were signed on in January this year for 12 months, but there was a clause in the articles whereby the men could be paid off at the first Chinese port they touched after they had completed six months' service.

Articles Produced.

The accused argued that as they were signed on in Hong Kong they were entitled to be paid off in Hong Kong.

When the case was resumed Saturday morning, Sub-Inspector Murphy produced the articles which were written in Dutch, and an English translation.

After an adjournment to examine the articles, the Magistrate told the accused that they were entitled, after six months, to be discharged at Shanghai and not at Hong Kong.

Second accused: When we signed on we were told we could leave the ship in Hong Kong.

The Magistrate said that nothing was said about Hong Kong in the agreement.

Accused: We have to depend on an interpreter. We don't understand Dutch.

The second accused repeated that he injured a finger in the typhoon, and that was why he asked the Captain to allow him to go. Instead of being paid off he was handcuffed. He added: "I don't think that is lawful."

Magistrate: When you were called up to be handcuffed you struck out—I was only struggling. I did not strike the Dutch.

Captain Has No Power of Arrest in Harbour.

Mr. Lindell asked Sub-Inspector Murphy if he could say whether a ship's Captain had the power to put a member of his crew in irons. Inspector Murphy said that Captains had the power if a mutiny was threatened. But that, he thought, only applied to ships on the high seas. There was no law giving that power while a ship was in the waters of the Colony.

In discharging the second accused, Mr. Lindell said that the man did nothing but struggle violently to resist arrest, and unless the prosecution could prove that they had the power to exercise such restraint he could not convict.

As to the first accused, the Magistrate said that it was quite clear he had committed deliberate assault. Although his excuse was that he was assisting a friend who had been put under restraint, he had no right to strike officers. As there was nothing against the accused previously, he would be fined \$10, or, in default, 14 days' jail.

Accused said that he would not be able to pay the fine until he had received his pay from the Captain.

His Worship decided to remand the accused in police custody until today. He instructed the Inspector that if the fine was paid before then the accused could be released without being produced in Court.

Replying to a request by the accused to ask the Captain to let him leave the ship, Mr. Lindell said: "That is no concern of mine."

POP OVER

To OUR
MEN'S SHOE
SALE THIS
MORNING
IT'S REALLY
GENUINE
YOU'LL FIND.

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a city's great wealth is its citizenry and the most valuable citizen is the one who is well-informed and intelligent, and the best way to make him intelligent is to have plenty of books available in the library.

SIDEWAYS ON Peking Life. By R. W. SWALLOW. Illustrated. \$7.50
NATIONALITY AND GOVERNMENT. By ALFRED E. ZIMMERMAN. \$5.00
PRIVATE LAW SOURCES AND ANALOGIES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. By H. LUTTREY. \$12.75
THE GORGON'S HEAD AND OTHER LITERARY PIECES. By Sir James George Frazer. \$11.25
NAVES AND NATIONS. By HECTOR C. BYWATER. \$9.00
SEA POWER IN THE PACIFIC. By HECTOR C. BYWATER. \$9.00
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RELIGIONS OF THE EMPIRE. Edited by WILLIAM LUTTREY. \$7.50
EVOLUTION AND ORATION. By Sir OLIVER LODGE. \$2.85
MARKING OF MAN. By Sir OLIVER LODGE. \$2.85
SOURCES FOR ALL. Introduced by Sir CHARLES FREEDMAN. \$4.50
WIRELESS FOR ALL. By P. J. BIRD. \$4.50
SHIPS FOR ALL. By FRANK C. BOWEN. \$4.50
THE OIL WAR. By ARTHUR MOHR. \$5.85
THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK 1927. \$15.00
EDIBLE OILS AND FATS, Their Substitutes and Adulterants. By G. D. ELADON. \$23.00

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

THE BOOKSHOP. QUEEN'S ROAD.

INTIMATIONS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Manager, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., 25th July, 1927, at 11.00 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th JULY to 1st AUGUST, 1927, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON &
CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 24th June, 1927. [5072]

PEAK CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held at the PEAK CLUB on FRIDAY, 29th JULY, 1927, at 6 P.M.
E. B. C. HORNELL,
Hon. Secretary.
[5148]

TIENTSIN CLUB.

THE Committee invite Applications for the Position of SECRETARY MANAGER. The Candidate should have had previous Experience and be able to supervise effectively the Chinese Staff. Applications with Copies of Testimonials should be addressed, in writing, to the SECRETARIES, TIENTSIN CLUB.

By Order of the Committee,
July 13th, 1927. [5149]

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS 2385 dated Hong Kong, 14th October, 1913, for 5 Shares numbered 14631/14635 inclusive, and Certificate No. 5/NS 2396 dated Hong Kong, 14th October, 1913, for 5 Shares numbered 62433 and 33736/33739 inclusive, all registered in the Name of LI SING KONG, have been LOST or STOLEN, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 28th JULY, 1927, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the original Certificates No. 5/NS 2385 and 5/NS 2396 will be therefor treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. O. HYNES,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 23rd June, 1927. [5085]

THE KOWLOON MOTOR BUS CO., LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following persons have been appointed to hold Office as from JANUARY 1st, 1927:

LOUIE WAI SUN,
Managing Director.
LOUIE LEUNG,
Treasurer.
LAM MING FAN,
Secretary.
L. G. CHONG,
Manager.

No Purchase Contracts can be recognized by this Company unless signed by at least Two of its Directors. All Communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LAM MING FAN,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, July 18th, 1927. [5127]

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF THE OWNER.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF THE UNDERMENTIONED

VALUABLE PROPERTIES,

Situate in the NEW TERRITORIES in the Colony of Hong Kong: NEW KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 53, on which is situated the TAI WAN GLASS FACTORY.

This Lot is situate at KOWLOON BAY.

A FISH POND situate at NEW KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 8 in the NEW TERRITORIES.

LOT Nos. 5908 and 5918 in SUEVEY DISTRICT in the NEW TERRITORIES (Agricultural Lots).

To be Sold

BY

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

THURSDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER

1927, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

IN FOUR LOTS

BY

MISS LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers,

AT THEIR

SALES ROOM,

8, DUNDRELL STREET, HONG KONG.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

MISS LAMBERT BROS., DUNDRELL STREET, HONG KONG.

OR TO

MISS LAMBERT BROS.,

The Auctioneers,

No. 5, DUNDRELL STREET,

Hong Kong, 23rd July, 1927. [5151]

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

MONIES Up to \$120,000 are Available for Investment on 1st Class Mortgage Security subject to a Trustee Valuation.

Apply: MESSRS. DEACONS, 5124, Princes Buildings.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET

UNFURNISHED.

No. 27, PEAK, LUGARD ROAD.

EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE, with Central Heating, Five Bedrooms, Four Bathrooms, Three Dining Rooms, Modern Sanitation, Grass Tennis Court and Garden—Apply: LINSTEAD & DAVIS, ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS. [4776]

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET on 3rd Floor, 14, CHATER ROAD. Moderate Rental. Apply—P. O. Box No. 611. [5108]

TO LET ON LEASE—Unfurnished or Partly Furnished Five Roomed House, "TEVIOT" No. 514, This Peak, MAGNETS GAP, close to Motor Road, from 1st NOVEMBER. Apply: A. F. MACKICHAN, Messrs. LEIGH & ORANGE, P. O. Building. [5148]

WANTED—5/6 ROOMED HOUSE. Lease. Mid-level or near PEAK TRAM preferred. Apply Box No. 5121, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [5121]

ROOMS—Hong Kong, Kowloon, single, double, Flats furnished or unfurnished. Flat for disposal with furniture. House \$20/30,000 wanted. Also 30,000 Sq. ft. land on Peak. SMALL INVESTORS. Tel. C. 4630

TO LET—No. 1, KELLET HOUSE, THE PEAK. Four Rooms, Flush System, Separate Kitchen, Servants' Quarters. All Modern Conveniences. Apply: MESSRS. DEACONS, PRINCES BUILDING. [283]

TO LET

OFFICES

STEPHENS' BUILDING,

67/69, DES VŒUX ROAD

CENTRAL.

AND

PRINCE'S BUILDING,

CHATER ROAD.

APPLY S. J. DAVID & CO.

PRINCE'S BUILDING,

CHATER ROAD. [525]

MONDAY, AUGUST 8TH

AT 9.30 P.M.

LEO PODOLSKY

THE WORLD FAMOUS PIANIST

AND

VERA MIROVA

PREMIERE DANSEUSE

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1

BOOKING AT MOUTRIES

QUEEN'S

ON TUESDAY NEXT,

26th JULY, at 8.30 P.M.

IN THE

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,

21, PRAYA EAST,

THE "J-PANS"

LED BY

MISS VIOLET CAPELL,

Will Give an ENTERTAINMENT OF

SONG AND DANCE.

Admission Free. Collection for Charities.

[5113]

INTIMATIONS.

MORE DEWAR EPIGRAMS.

THE HON. JOHN DEWAR's remarks at the Distillers Company's banquet, 2nd June, 1927, contained the following epigrams:—

Man reaps what he sows—unless he is an amateur gardener.

War does not pay, but it makes everybody pay.

The wages of war is debt.

"Britannia rules the waves," but in future it may be the wives who will rule Britannia.

The real puzzle to-day is China. Never was it more necessary to handle China with care.

Four-fifths of the perjury of the world is expended on tombstones, women and competitors.

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The OGPU considered the propaganda of sending anonymous intimidating letters to the administrators of justice in Leningrad, "threatening a campaign of arson if certain death sentences against Leningrad people were carried out." The OGPU considered this organisation guilty of burning down one factory and warehouse in Leningrad and of planning to burn down several others. In fact, if the accusations brought forward are not mere fabrications it is perfectly clear that these unfortunate malcontents, goaded to crazy fury by want and tyranny, had turned Bolshevik methods against the Bolsheviks themselves.

It is essential to remember that one of the first aims of the Soviet is to promulgate the Communist doctrine to abolish the authority of the Ten Commandments. These are condemned as embodying "bourgeois morality," which is treated as a cunning device for imposing upon "the proletariat." Accordingly, the Bolsheviks do not hold that murder, torture, robbery, lust and lying are essentially and by their nature wrong. They are only wrong if they impede the world-revolution or are inconvenient to Communists. Carl Marx wrote "the idea of God is the keystone of a perverted civilisation. It must be destroyed. The true root of liberty, equality and culture is atheism." In accordance with this precept no child is eligible for admission to a Russian State school until he or she has made a profession of atheism. To impart religious instruction to a child is an offence punishable with exile to Siberia. Perhaps it is not surprising that the children in these schools are steeped in unchecked vice. Great numbers become street waifs, commonly addicted to drugs, mental, moral and physical wrecks while in their teens. Everything that the Ten Commandments forbid is practiced by the Bolsheviks, and everything that the Commandments enjoin is derided as a middle-class fraud.

On Friday one case of small-pox and one of enteric were reported, both being Chinese.

It is officially notified that the name of The Tai Yuen Hotel Co., Ltd., has been struck off the Register.

The University Union is holding a launch picnic to Castle Peak to-day. The launch (the Stanley) will call at Queen's Pier at 12.30 p.m.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 2nd amounted to 100,013 tons, and the sales during the period to 97,804 tons.

A Chinese has reported to the Police that while he was travelling on the ferry between Hong Kong and Yaumati, someone stole from his pocket \$130 in bank notes.

Through falling through a window at No. 53, Canton Road, Kowloon, a Chinese woman sustained injuries to her head and was removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

The 46th Ordinary General Meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson Co., Ltd., to-day at 11 a.m.

To-morrow, at 8.30 p.m., at the Seamen's Institute, 21, Praya East, the "J-pans," led by Miss V. Capelli, will give an entertainment. Admission is free, but there will be a collection taken for charities.

There is a meeting of the Sanitary Board to-morrow afternoon, but from the agenda the only business of public interest is the matter of the proposed Departmental scavenging of Aberdeen, Apichau, Stanley and Taitam.

It is notified in the Gazette that, at the expiration of three months, The Honour Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the Company will be dissolved.

A Chinese youth has been arrested for the alleged theft of a *ma cheuk* set and a satin fur-lined jacket from a house in Li Sing Street. The articles were traced to pawnshops, the keepers of which were able to identify the youth.

Among passengers leaving for the North on the Blue Funnel Line a.s. *Antenor* yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. B. Schals, Mrs. D. D. Forbes, Commander J. B. Newill, R.N., Capt. H. E. Bloxham, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. S. Updell and Master Updell, Mrs. W. Macfarlane, Mrs. H. G. Sheldon and Major H. J. Hughes.

Mrs. Van Andel, who resides at the Repulse Bay Hotel, reports that between Ice House Street and the Italian Convent, or between Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., and the Hong Kong Hotel she lost a gold necklace and pendant. The pendant had a fairly large opal in the centre surrounded by small diamonds, and the ornament is valued at \$10.

With regard to the "chopping" of notes, the vernacular press now reports that most of the bigger banks, including the P. & O. Bank, the Chartered Bank, and the Banque de L'Indo-Chine, have decided to comply with the request of the native banks, and in a few days' time will be seen the abolition of the chopping system in the commodity departments of the foreign banks.

THE LATE MR. WONG YUI SHANG.

FUNERAL THIS AFTERNOON.

We regret to announce the death at Kowloon, on July 23rd, of Mr. Wong Yui Shang, a retired Chinese merchant. The funeral will take place at noon to-day, and the procession for the Chinese Christian Cemetery will start from the Pottinger Wharf at two o'clock.

The deceased had six sons, including Mr. James Morris Wong, of A. S. Watson & Company, former Vice-Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; Dr. C. C. Wong, and others who are prominent in Chinese Church and social circles. Mr. Wong who was over 70 years old was for many years in the Hong Kong Government Service and, on retiring, took up a business career.

HEAD OF 1,000 BANDITS.

ARRESTED AT YAUMATI.

On Thursday says the vernacular press, a notorious bandit chief of the Tung Kun district was arrested, with his five followers, in Yaumati, by a corps of Chinese detectives who raided their house.

The alleged bandit chief, who is aged 42, used to direct more than a thousand bandits in the various parts of Kwangtung, and was notorious for his long record of cruel deeds, it is declared. He is said to have led a large party of pirates in the East and West Marine districts some years ago, massacred more than eight hundred people, and burned down an almost equal number of houses in the Tung Kun district three years ago.

On January 16th this year he and his followers killed all the members of two big families in the Shek Koo Dun Village, in the Tung Kun district, following a big robbery; and on February 10th, in another village, he drowned 58 Chinese villagers by tying them all up with ropes and throwing them all into the river.

FUNCTIONS POSTPONED.

The rain of yesterday afternoon caused the postponement of a number of out-of-doors functions, including the tennis match between the University and St. Peter's Young Men's Club, the baseball match between the Philippines and the Hong Kong Baseball Club, Chinese football matches at Causeway Bay, and the inaugural concert by the 1st Cameronian Band and the 2nd Scouts Guards Pipers at the Kowloon Dock United Services Club, Bathing Beach. Launch picnics, owing to launches being required for typhoon service, were also cancelled. A band concert will be given at Kowloon next Sunday, weather permitting.

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HANKOW "MODERATES" AND "REDS" STILL AT LOGGERHEADS.**"REDS" COMPLAIN OF INGRATITUDE AND "COUNTER-REVOLUTIONISTS."****SUN FO, TANG YAN TEH, T. V. SOONG AND OTHER MODERATES "DISMISSED."****DICTATOR CHANG SEEKING TO PLACATE NANKING GOVERNMENT.**

It would appear that the Hankow Government is, mildly, all at sixes and sevens. But at Hankow as elsewhere in the "Celestial" land appearances are apt to be misleading.

Borodin seems to be reluctant to leave the Hupeh City, the latest report being that he was last seen on the Yangtze—and in a launch with a lady—making for Hankow. It would almost seem that the Russian revolutionary is quite unaware of the fuss that his comings and goings invariably creates.

Nothing is reported of the elusive Feng Yu Hsiang, so presumably he is "lying low."

Nanking Government announces the abolition of *Hsin* within its jurisdiction and the imposition of new taxes on ordinary goods and on luxuries.

According to a Japanese news agency, fighting is still proceeding in Shantung, with the Northerners having the better of the exchanges.

HANKOW'S "MODERATES" AND "REDS."*(Fah Tai Yat Pao.)*

SHANGHAI, July 24th.

According to advices from Hankow, a general conference was called by Hankow leaders on the 15th inst. One of the most important resolutions brought forward referred to the setting of a limit to the activities of Communists.

The resolution was stoutly supported by Wang Ching Wei, Sun Fo and some others, and was finally passed. In addition, decisions were also taken with regard to means to be adopted to protect the safety of individual Communists.

The Communist leaders, including Tam Ping Shan, So Shiu Ching have jointly issued a declaration roundly denouncing the Hankow Government leaders who, they say, are ungrateful enough to betray the Communist Party and are also "counter-revolutionary."

The Communists in Hankow, in the name of the Nationalist Government, announce the wholesale dismissal of Sun Fo, Tang Yan Teh, T. V. Soong and a number of other leaders unfavourable to the "Reds."

A Friendly Gesture.

According to a telegraphic report from Hsuehchow, Marshal Chang Tso Lin is prepared to dismiss General Chang Tsung Chang as Tapan of Shantung in whose place Sun Chuen Feng will be appointed.

This, it is said, may be a friendly gesture shown by Chang Tso Lin towards the Kuomintang in order to facilitate the peace negotiations now proceeding between Peking and Nanking.

SHANGHAI, July 24th.

According to the *Toho News Agency*, the Shantung troops gained considerable advances in Shantung during the last few days. On the 20th inst. they recaptured Lincheng in south Shantung. During the siege laid by the Shantung troops at Lincheng, the Southerners offered stubborn resistance and were finally compelled to surrender. More than 1,000 of them were captured.

The latest message reported by the *Toho News Agency* to hand states that the Shantung forces, after capturing Lincheng, are making headway towards Hsuehchow. They are now about 10 miles from that city.

General Ho Chien, the anti-Red general at Hankow, has telegraphed to the Nanking Government to the effect that the latter should order the punishment of Mr. Wang Ching Wei, as an indirect means to force General Tang Seng Chi to withdraw, in order to save his face. He pledges that he will take up the full responsibility of military affairs in Hupeh if the present Hankow régime collapses.

In view of the fact that General Yen Shih Shan's troops are continuing to advance towards Chihli, the Fengtienese authorities are rushing reinforcements to the front in case General Yen's real attitude in entering upon peace negotiations with the Fengtienese means merely marking time so as to give him ample opportunity to make war preparations against Peking Government. Peking hopes at least to take up a defence strong enough to resist invaders.

NANKING'S NEW TAXES AND LIKIN ABOLITION.*(Fah Tai Yat Pao.)*

SHANGHAI, July 24th.

The Nanking Government has announced the imposition of new taxes on imported ordinary goods and luxuries, as effective from September 1st.

It is stipulated that beside the existing 3 per cent. tax, an increase of 7.5 per cent. will be imposed on all ordinary goods, while the luxuries will be classified under three categories, namely those being taxed 15 per cent., 20 per cent. and 30 per cent.

As soon as the new taxation is inaugurated, the 2.5 surtax now being temporarily imposed on imported goods will be abolished, and at the same time the *Likin* tax in the interior in places under Kuomintang jurisdiction will also be abolished.

SOVIET MAINTAINS RELATIONS WITH NANKING.*(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)*

Moscow, July 24th.

The *Izvestia* says that Soviet Government will maintain relations with Nanking Government as it does with all Governments with whom it has business relations; and this is facilitated by the fact that Nanking Government hitherto "concentrated on the task of struggling against imperialism." Though the Soviets do not approve of the Nanking policy of "suppressing the labour movement and wrecking the agrarian revolution."

QUIET ALONG THE YANGTSE.**BORODIN RETURNS TO HANKOW.***(NAVAL WIRELESS.)*

KIUKIANG, July 22nd.

Borodin has just arrived here from Kuling and has now proceeded up river in a Chinese steam launch. When he arrived he was accompanied by a lady, a Mrs. Pruhne (1).

Occupation of Foreign Premises.

CHINKIANG, July 22nd. The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has made representations to Marshal Chiang Kai Shek and to Mr. C. C. Wu regarding the occupation of foreign premises by Chinese troops.

Unchanged Conditions.

SHANGHAI, July 22nd. There is nothing to report here, and conditions remain unchanged at other Yangtze ports.

SHANGHAI'S MUNICIPAL RATES.**CHINESE FEAR INTIMIDATION.***(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)*

SHANGHAI, July 23rd.

At a meeting yesterday evening, presided over by the acting Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, it was decided to do everything possible to resist payment of the rates increase, but not to call a general strike. Meanwhile, the rates are coming in well.

Many Chinese express a desire to pay without trouble, but are fearful of intimidation.

BRITISH ENGINEERING INDUSTRY.**PEACE SECURED.****EMPLOYERS' OFFER ACCEPTED.***(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)*

RUGBY, July 23rd.

Peace has been secured in the engineering industry. By a two to one majority, the men have accepted an offer made by the employers for an increase of two shillings per week. The increase affects about 165,000 men.

GERMAN LINERS HELD UP.**NANKING GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.***(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)*

SHANGHAI, July 23rd.

The Nanking Government refused to give an explanation for holding up at least three German liners, including the *Muensterland* and *Bertram Rickmers*, which they searched possibly under the belief that they were carrying munitions and war material "to be used against Nanking, but which since have not been released" by the Chinese, whilst the *Deike Rickmers*, which brought a tea cargo from Hankow for Vladivostok, after transferring the cargo to the Soviet steamer *Hen Li*, was taken up to Kiangnan Arsenal above Shanghai.

Having no extra-territorial rights the Germans have no redress. The *Muensterland* has a valuable consignment of rolling stock for delivery in Tientsin.

Notice to Indo-China S.N. Co. Passengers.

SHANGHAI, July 23rd. Placards have been posted on the Indo-China S.N. Company's Yangtze steamers intimating that henceforth they are unable to guarantee that Chinese passengers will not be removed from their ships by Chinese military searches.

Gloucesters and Durhams Leave Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, July 23rd. The Gloucesters and the Durhams left Shanghai for India this afternoon by the P. & O. a.s. *Karnala*.

SOUTHERN TROOPS.

Withdrawing Rapidly From the North.

CHINKIANG, July 23rd. It is reliably stated that the Southern forces are rapidly withdrawing from the north of Kiangsu.

It is believed that only a few remain north of Yangchow.

FRACAS AT TSINGTAO.**JAPANESE MARINES "IN ACTION."**

TSINGTAO, July 22nd.

Japanese Marines and Chinese Police clashed on Wednesday, the trouble arising out of the beating of a ricksha coolie.

The Marines subsequently smashed the Police sub-station.

A policeman was seriously injured and is now in hospital.

Two other policemen, the ricksha coolie, and a servant boy were slightly injured. They were carried by the Marines to their barracks.

The Chinese authorities demanded that a joint investigation Committee be forthwith formed. The inquiry ended at four o'clock yesterday morning.

Only one Japanese was slightly scratched in the arm.

The Japanese offered to release their prisoners, but the Chinese refused without an apology, compensation, and safeguards.

The Japanese left their prisoners outside the Chinese Police Station yesterday without a further word.

The Chinese community is highly incensed and yesterday issued a leaflet demanding the withdrawal of the Japanese troops, an apology, and compensation.

THE MENIN GATE MEMORIAL.**TO BRITONS WHO FELL IN THE GREAT STRUGGLE.****PILGRIMAGE TO YPRES SALIENT.***(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)*

RUGBY, July 22nd.

A great pilgrimage to Flanders began to-day, when relatives who lost sons or husbands in the grim fighting in the Ypres Salient left London to witness the unveiling of the Menin Gate Memorial, on Sunday, by Field Marshal Lord Plumer.

On the Menin Gate, which has been built over the Menin Road, are inscribed the names of 58,000 men of the British Army who are buried in nameless graves.

It is estimated that 4,000 persons will make the journey to Menin Gate, and of these 700 women are being taken free through the good offices of patriotic organisations.

With Lord Plumer at the unveiling ceremony will be Sir George Grahame, the British Ambassador at Brussels, representing King George, and Sir Lamington Worthington-Evans, the Secretary for War, representing the British Government.

To 1,000,000 British Dead in Belgium.

RUGBY, July 22nd. To-day, in Brussels, Field Marshal Earl Haig unveiled at the church of Saint Gudule, in Brussels, a memorial tablet to the million men of the British Empire who fell in Belgium during the war.

The simple, but impressive, ceremony was attended by the Belgian Crown Prince and leading Belgian officials.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Free Passage For Poor Mothers.

LONDON, July 23rd. Seven hundred poor mothers, whose boys "did not come back" have been granted a free passage to Ypres. They swell the enormous pilgrimage for which a chain of special trains and steamers has been running constantly this week-end in connection with the unveiling to-day of the Memorial Arch on the famous Menin Road to commemorate 59,000 British soldiers who died on the grim Ypres salient in war time, without leaving Graves.

The memorial takes the form of a dignified arch of stately proportions astride the Menin Road, with the "lion vigilant" facing the direction whence the German hosts were fruitlessly flung for several years.

It was the scene of the first gas attack in history.

An impressively simple inscription heads a list of names resembling an edition of the Army List.

Field Marshal Lord Plumer, who directed the first defence, unveils the memorial and will recite a prayer specially written by the Archbishop of Canterbury commending to the Almighty the souls of "our brothers who laid down their lives for their country, but whose earthly resting place no man knoweth."

Impressive Ceremony.

Ypres, July 24th. In glorious weather, Field Marshal Lord Plumer unveiled and dedicated the Menin Gate Memorial in the presence of a vast concourse including the King of the Belgians, Sir Worthington-Evans (British War Secretary) and some 4,000 relatives of the graveless dead, largely parents and widows.

The aged Mayor watched from a window the ceremony, which opened with the hymn, "O God, our help in Ages Past" and included the benediction by the Roman Catholic Bishop for the British Army Air Force, concluded with the "last post" by buglers of the Second Somerset Light Infantry, a lament by pipers of the First Scots Guards, one minute's silence, reveille, and the Belgian and British National Anthems.

SACCO AND VANZETTI.**"SYMPATHY" BOMBS IN BUENOS AIRES.****PARIS DEMONSTRATION.***(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)*

BUENOS AIRES, July 23rd.

A bomb exploded on Friday, at the base of the statue of George Washington and almost destroyed the pedestal. The statue was given to the country by the American Colony on the occasion of the centenary of the Argentine Republic.

Another bomb exploded in front of the Ford motor car agency here.

Both attempts are attributed to sympathisers of Sacco and Vanzetti, who are under sentence of death.

LATER.

The United States Embassy and American banks are being closely guarded and the police are investigating the explosions in which, however, there were no casualties.

Large stones forming the base of the statue were shattered, but the figure of Washington is undamaged, although a tree nearby was destroyed.

A municipal agent, who guards the gardens in which the monument is situated, says that he saw a motor-car speeding away as the explosion occurred.

Two Bombs Found.

The police found two bombs placed in front of the Ford Agency, but only one had exploded, shattering the shop windows and damaging a car. The walls of neighbouring buildings were pierced with bullets, with which the bomb had apparently been loaded.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

"Large and Lively" Demonstration in Paris.

PARIS, July 24th. A large and lively demonstration was held yesterday night at the *Cirque de Paris* by members of the Left Parties to demand the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

NEW APPOINTMENT FOR M. WILDEN.

IS NOW MINISTER PLENIPO-
TENTIARY IN PERSIA.

(THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.)

PARIS, July 24th. M. Wilden, Minister Plenipotentiary at Bangkok, has been appointed Minister at Tehran.

M. Wilden is well-known in China, where among other appointments he was Consul-General at Yunnanfu and Shanghai, being particularly popular at the latter place. He was appointed Minister to Siam four or five years ago.

OBITUARY.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DYER.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, July 24th. The death is announced of Brigadier-General Dyer, C.B., who some years ago created a considerable stir by his action at Amritsar, which led to his retirement. Deceased was 63 years old.

MC'VEY FOR "WORK ON THE YELLOW RIVER."

DUTCH CAUTION AND SCEPTICISM.

PEKING.

The River Conservancy Bureau of Chihli and Shantung, finding that no funds are available for work on the Yellow River this year, have presented a statement to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance through the Ministry of the Interior, suggesting that a portion of the Dutch-rented Boxer indemnity be taken to cover the annual expenses. It is learned that the Dutch minister has refused to draw the funds for this programme, because there is no Sino-Dutch commission to supervise the use of any of this money. It has been settled that the funds are to be used for river conservancy work but the Dutch representative here is afraid that "all the money will be used otherwise."

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is now proposing a reorganization of the Sino-Dutch commission and the latter are waiting for instructions from the home government before taking any further steps.

The Chinese in charge of the conservancy are worried over the possibility of flood occurring before the sanction of the Dutch is obtained.—*Chung Mei.*

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.**BRITISH CABINET SIT FOR FOUR HOURS.***(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)*

RUGBY, July 23rd.

At a meeting of the Cabinet, which lasted from 3 to 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the position reached at the Geneva Naval Limitation Conference was fully discussed. The British delegates, Mr. W. C. Bridgeman and Lord Cecil presented an exhaustive report of the proceedings and explained in detail the difficulties encountered particularly on the cruiser question. Many questions were put to Mr. Bridgeman and Lord Cecil and, as a result of the discussion, the Cabinet was made fully acquainted with the facts of the situation.

It is understood that the meeting did not go beyond the process of explanation.

A further meeting of the Cabinet will be held on Monday, when Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, will preside in the absence of Mr. Baldwin.

The intention is that Mr. Bridgeman and Lord Cecil shall return to Geneva on Tuesday.

PRINCES AND PREMIER LEAVE FOR CANADA.

A GREAT SEND-OFF.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, July 23rd.

The Prince of Wales and Prince George, and Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin received an enthusiastic send-off at Waterloo Station this morning on their departure for Canada.

The Duke of York was also present.

Mr. Baldwin, interviewed by Reuter, said he hoped during his 17 days' stay in Canada to set foot in every province.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Embark on the "Empress of Australia."

RUGBY, July 23rd.

The Prince of Wales and Mr. Baldwin left Waterloo Station at ten o'clock this morning for Southampton where they embarked on steamer *Empress of Australia* for their visit to Canada.

They are to reach Quebec next Friday.

Their departure from the station was of an informal character.

The Duke of York was present.

The Princes took leave of the King and Queen last night, when they dined at Buckingham Palace.

FROM HOLLAND TO DUTCH EAST INDIES.

THE TRIP ACCOMPLISHED.

KNIGHTHOODS FOR PARTICIPANTS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AMSTERDAM, July 23rd.

Mr. Van Leer Black has arrived in Dutch East Indies.

The Queen has appointed him, the two pilots and the mechanic Knights of the Order of Orange Nassau.

[A Reuter telegram from Amsterdam, dated June 18th, stated the first passenger-carrying aeroplane from Holland to the Dutch East Indies has left the Schiphol aerodrome. The passenger is Mr. Van Leer Black with a valet. They hope to complete the journey in five weeks via India and Singapore.]

EARL BEATTY.

A PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, July 23rd.

Admiral Earl Beatty has been sworn as a Privy Councillor on the occasion of his retirement from the First Sea Lordship.

RUBBER INDUSTRY.**COLONIAL OFFICE POLICY.****STATEMENT BY MR. ORMSBY-GORE.***(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)*

LONDON, July 22nd.

What the Colonial Office at present was most concerned about was the degree of acceptance and the degree of criticism they had to meet with regard to the continuance of the Stevenson rubber restriction scheme, declared Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore (Under-Secretary for the Dominions) at a banquet of rubber planters.

Upholding the correctness of the policy, he said he hoped to visit Malaya next year, and see the country which in many ways was one of the most remarkable examples of the economic expansion of British enterprise in the world.

The rubber world wanted to know that there would not be perpetual changes in the policy; and continuity of policy was essential to carry on such an industry.

The Colonial Office was satisfied that the Advisory Committee could be relied upon to act in the widest sense of imperial responsibility.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore dwelt on the necessity of progressing in tropical science and said they must concentrate upon recruiting from the universities and specially upon the training of really first-class brains for tropical work.

THE PIRACY OF THE "SOLVIKEN."

GREAT INDIGNATION IN NORWAY.

JOINT ACTION SUGGESTED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OSLO, July 23rd.

The pirates' attack on the steamer *Solviken*, has caused great indignation in shipping circles.

The Foreign Office has instructed the Norwegian Consul-General in Shanghai to confer with the representatives of other sea-faring Powers with a view to joint action, also to investigate the possibility of receiving compensation.

MR. AMERY'S COLONIAL TOUR.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, July 22nd.

Mr. L. C. Amery, the Secretary for the Dominions, had a great send-off at Waterloo Station to-day, when he started on his six months' tour of the Empire.

He is going first from Southampton to South Africa, in the s.s. *Arundel Castle*.

Crowds of well-wishers thronged the platform. To Press representatives Mr. Amery declared, "I am sure I shall have a wonderful time, and come back rich in experience."

"THE ART OF LIVING."

HUNGARIAN ARTIST ON ENGLAND'S BEST ACHIEVEMENT.

Mr. Sander (Alexander) Nagy, has just given some impressions on his return from his first visit to England.

The English, in Mr. Nagy's opinion, are suffering from the consequences of too much diffidence about their own achievements in art. Although he himself spent his student years in the Latin Quarter, he considers that English art has suffered from the habit of sending art students to Paris. A nation which has produced a Constable had no need to study Corot; and a nation which has produced an eternally modern painter like Turner has no need to learn from another nation. The present decadence in painting all over Europe is less marked in Spain, where the students do not go abroad to study.

When I suggested that English cities must seem drab and monotonous after the fairy-tale beauties of Budapest, Mr. Nagy declared that familiarity must have bred contempt, for London in sunshine appears to him to possess artistic values superior to those of his native capital, and there is scarcely a square yard of Oxford which is not art in its very essence.

"But you English excel in art which is not confined to the artists, but practised by the people—the art of living," said Mr. Nagy.

"This English talent must be seen to be believed. It is a continual marvel to a foreigner to live in a city of teeming millions who go smoothly about their business, filling the little wheels of life for each other, and avoiding those roughnesses which form an ineradicable part of continental life."

And to my question what had most deeply impressed him in England he replied emphatically, "The culture of the masses."

“DRAGONS” WIN THRILLING BALL GAME.

HACHIUMA'S HURLING Baffles Batters.

JAPANESE LACK STICK WORK.

[By HONOLULU KID.]

A big assembly of gaily dressed Chinese ladies, U.S. sailors, British soldiers and supporters of both teams turned out to watch the battle between the Japanese Baseball Club and the South China “Dragons” on Saturday at the Happy Valley diamond.

The twirling of S. L. Lee, who managed to hold down the Japanese in the pinches, despite the fact that the Nippon boys were outfielding the Chinese nine, was largely responsible for the victory.

Bill Sling was the man with the bat for the “Dragons.” He made the first run for his side on a passed ball. In the third inning, he was hit by a line drive from Hachiuma, who was out at first. The third baseman, Jun got him home by kicking him out at first.

Shim, the centre field, played an excellent game. He was responsible for a spectacular single in the second frame. He hit a mighty one to right field and could easily have got to third had it not been for the splendid fielding of Kusano, who returned the ball to first and held him there.

The game summarized. S. L. Lee, the twirler for the Dragons, assisted by the good team work from infield held the Japanese at bay up to the end of the fifth stanza. But in the sixth frame, the Nipponites broke the “bad spell” by making their first and only run. Murata opened the fireworks and placed himself at first. With S. Hachiuma at bat, he was put out at second on a steal. S. Hachiuma landed at first and robbed his way to third. Honda took up the willow and with one-man down, he made a sacrifice and got Hachiuma home.

Although the Japanese lost the game by 2-1, they played better baseball than the Dragons. Their outfielders were never at fault, and it was largely through their fielding that the Chinese were prevented from scoring more. Kusano at centre is the star, not only of his team, but of Hong Kong. He has never been known to miff however difficult the ball might be.

S. Hachiuma may well be considered the coolest pitcher out here. Nothing rattles him. His deliveries were fine and when he started mixing his speedy ones with some soft stuff, he baffled the entire Chinese outfit.

He dished out the soft ones in the fourth and disposed of the “Dragons” in less than 2 minutes. D. Ohnii, Ho and Shim were all given a bit, but the pill came so softly that they simply could not help knocking it up in the air for the excellent Japanese fielders to catch.

Y. Hachiuma at short also played a useful game. His returns were prompt and accurate. The Japanese would have won the game, but for some “stage-fright.” On going out to bat they seemed to lose their eyes. Their stick-work was sadly in arrears. In this connection, I could not give much credit to Lee’s pitching, although he managed to pull off a good one now and then.

As for the “Dragons,” Bill Sling was the outstanding player. He proved a useful man at second and he was also a very good bat. Jun at third conducted himself as a veteran player, and knew his business thoroughly. Dick Shim at centre was always alert, and his hitting prowess was seldom at fault. Choy at short was not in good form.

Spectators Dissatisfied. A certain amount of dissatisfaction was expressed by some of the spectators after the game. First and foremost, they considered it was not fair to have an umpire of the same nationality as the competing teams. He who umpired at the plate in the fourth stanza was at fault twice when S. Hachiuma was struck out. The first and second deliveries by Lee were clearly “ball” and not strike.

Another matter which calls for prompt action is the suppression of the gang of hoodlums at the ropes. At the conclusion of Saturday’s game, pandemonium broke loose. Of course, this was expected. The shouting of the spectators in the stand helped to make the game more enjoyable, but not the actions of the rowdies. Over two hundred of them followed the Japanese players, shouting and swearing at them, and a few even going so far as to pelt them with mud.

The teams lined up as follows:— Japanese. “Dragons.” Kusano c.f. Shim Y. Hachiuma a.s. Choy Murata 1b. T. Chinn S. Hachiuma p. S. L. Lee Saïdo 1f. D. Chinn Honda 2b. W. Sling Takatomi c. S. S. Lee Hara 3b. June Koga r.f. Liu Ho (sub.)

Umpires:—Zafra and Ho. Score by innings:— Japanese 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Total. 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 “Dragons” 1 0 1 0 0 0 2

Summaries.—Safe hits: Japanese 3; Dragons, 7. At bat: Japanese, 26; Dragons, 22. Sacrifice bunt: Japanese, 1; Dragons, 1. Stolen bases: Japanese, 1; Dragons, 1. Struck out: Japanese, 5; Dragons, 4. Walked: Japanese, 1; Dragons, 1. Assists: Japanese, 7; Dragons, 13. Put out: Japanese, 18; Dragons, 20. Pitchers: Hachiuma struck out 4 and earned 4; Lee struck out 5 and earned 4.

YESTERDAY’S GAME. The game scheduled for yesterday between the Hong Kong Baseball Club and the Philippines was called off on account of the weather. The two teams, however, played a practice game of three innings, which ended in a score of one all.

LCEAGUE TABLE. The position in the League to date are:— P. W. L. “Dragons” 4 4 0 Japanese B.B.C. 4 3 1 Club de Recreio 4 2 2 Hong Kong B.B.C. 4 2 2 Philippine B.B.C. 2 0 2 “Tigers” 4 0 4

Thursday (July 21st): Brooklyn 1, Cincinnati 2. New York 6, St. Louis 7. Philadelphia 7, Chicago 2. Boston 2, Pittsburgh 1. Friday (July 22nd): New York 4, St. Louis 7. Brooklyn 0, Cincinnati 3. Boston 2, Pittsburgh 6. Philadelphia 6, Chicago 5. American League. Saturday (July 18th): St. Louis 2, New York 5. Detroit 3, Philadelphia 4. Chicago 7, Washington 5. Cleveland 3, Boston 6. Cleveland 4, Boston 5. Sunday (July 17th): St. Louis 6, New York 10. Cleveland 6, Boston 14. Philadelphia 11, Pittsburgh 10. Philadelphia 11, Pittsburgh 9. Boston 2, Cincinnati 3. Sunday (July 17th): Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 5. Monday (July 18th): New York 4, Chicago 6. New York 3, Chicago 2. Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 9. Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 6. Boston 2, Cincinnati 3. Tuesday (July 19th): Boston 2, Cincinnati 3. New York 5, Chicago 8. Wednesday (July 20th): New York 5, Chicago 4. Brooklyn 1, St. Louis 1. Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 3. Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 3. Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 4. Boston 2, Cincinnati 1. Boston 2, Cincinnati 1.

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THE TENNIS LEAGUE.

RECREIO BEAT INDIANS.

RAINS INTERFERES AGAIN.

[By HOLLYWOOD.]

The Club de Recreio gained the distinction of being bracketed with the Chinese Recreation Club for the premier position in the “B” Division by beating the Indian Recreation Club on Saturday. The two leading Clubs have completed their fixtures and are equal in points and the final match between them for championship honours will probably be played on the 30th inst.

Of the several matches started only the one between the Club de Recreio and the Indian Recreation Club went through to a decision, a sharp shower of rain in the third round making ground conditions impossible for play elsewhere. At Recreio, the ground recovered rapidly after the shower and play was concluded. Fortunately, the tie was the most important of the day and it has been possible to arrange the date of the final.

In anticipation of an even encounter, I took the trip to Kowloon to watch the match. Recreio showed slight superiority throughout and it struck me that the Indians were not quite good enough to win. Still the sets were well fought and interesting to follow and the Recreio emerged deserving winners by nine games after leading by five games in the first round and six games in the second.

Neither team could be said to be in form and I have seen both play better than they did on Saturday. In my judgment, J. Silva (Recreio) played the best game, while E. de Sousa and F. Ribeiro (Recreio) and S. A. Hussain and D. Mohamed (Indian R.C.) showed the best combination.

The scores in the different rounds indicate the slight superiority the winners had over the Indians and are as follows:— 1st Round. J. Silva and F. Remedios (Recreio) beat S. A. Hussain and Y. A. Wahab 5-6. E. de Sousa and F. Ribeiro (Recreio) beat S. A. Hussain and D. Mohamed 7-4. E. A. Noronha and C. Barretto (Recreio) beat S. A. Hussain and S. A. Hussain 7-4.

Recreio led 19-14 games. 2nd Round. J. Silva and F. Remedios (Recreio) beat S. A. Hussain and D. Mohamed 6-5. E. de Sousa and F. Ribeiro (Recreio) lost to S. A. Hussain and S. A. Hussain 5-6. E. A. Noronha and C. Barretto (Recreio) beat S. A. Hussain and Y. A. Wahab 6-5.

Recreio led 34-30 games. 3rd Round. J. Silva and F. Remedios (Recreio) beat S. A. Hussain and S. A. Hussain 9-2. E. de Sousa and F. Ribeiro (Recreio) beat S. A. Hussain and Y. A. Wahab 6-5. E. A. Noronha and C. Barretto (Recreio) lost to S. A. Hussain and D. Mohamed 3-8.

Final scores:—Recreio, 54; Indian R.C., 45.

LEAGUE TABLES. The following are the positions of the different Clubs, to date, competing in the League:— Division “A.” Clubs. M. W. L. Pts. Chinese R.C. 10 6 0 6 Indian R.C. 5 4 1 4 Kowloon C.C. 6 4 2 4 University 8 3 3 3 M.B.K. 6 1 5 1

Division “B.” Clubs. M. W. L. Pts. Chinese R.C. 11 10 1 10 Club de Recreio 11 10 1 10 Indian R.C. 11 9 2 9 Craighower 10 6 4 6 Nippon Club 9 5 4 5 U.S.R.C. 8 4 4 4 South China A.A. 11 7 4 7 Hong Kong C.C. 9 3 6 3 University 9 2 7 2 M.B.K. 10 2 8 2 Kowloon C.C. 7 1 6 1 Royal Engineers 8 1 7 1

Division “C.” Clubs. M. W. L. Pts. Chinese R.C. 9 9 0 9 Nippon Club 8 7 1 7 Craighower 8 6 2 6 Club de Recreio 8 5 3 5 South China A.A. 8 4 4 4 Kowloon C.C. 8 3 5 3 Netherlands T.C. 10 3 7 3 Hong Kong C.C. 9 3 6 3 U.S.R.C. 10 2 8 2 K.B.S.F.P.A. 10 2 8 2 Taikoo R.C. 7 0 7 0

Division “D.” Clubs. M. W. L. Pts. Chinese R.C. 9 9 0 9 Nippon Club 8 7 1 7 Craighower 8 6 2 6 Club de Recreio 8 5 3 5 South China A.A. 8 4 4 4 Kowloon C.C. 8 3 5 3 Netherlands T.C. 10 3 7 3 Hong Kong C.C. 9 3 6 3 U.S.R.C. 10 2 8 2 K.B.S.F.P.A. 10 2 8 2 Taikoo R.C. 7 0 7 0

FRIENDLY FOOTBALL.

ANOTHER CHINESE VICTORY.

R.A.M.C. BEATEN AT SOOKUNPOO.

[By HOLLYWOOD.]

The Hong Kong Chinese Athletic Association continues in winning vein in connection with the series of friendly football matches which are taking place weekly at Sookunpoo against Service teams.

On Saturday, they beat the R.A.M.C. by 3 goals to 1, and in previous matches they have accounted for the Scots Guards, and Queen’s Regiment and lost to the Welch Regiment. Saturday witnessed the Chinese team’s third victory.

At the end of the first-half, the Chinese were leading by one goal to nil, and neither side had scored in the second-half, which was very evenly contested, until ten minutes before time. Then the Chinese broke through and their centre-forward scored at close range.

The R.A.M.C. just failed to score, and the Chinese netted a third time, but two minutes later the Medics secured their first and only goal.

FOOTBALL. CHINA DRAWS WITH AUSTRALIA. [THROUGH REUTER’S AGENCY.] SYDNEY, July 23rd. In the third “soccer” Test played at Newcastle, China drew with Australia, each side scoring once.

OLYMPIC GAMES. MILLION FRANCS OFFERED TO FRANCE. [THROUGH REUTER’S AGENCY.] PARIS, July 23rd. M. Francois Coty, manufacturer and owner of the newspaper Figaro has offered to subscribe a million francs to enable France to be represented at the Olympic Games in 1928.

PING-PONG. A large number of spectators were present when a return ping-pong match was played between the South China Athletic Association and the Wah Yan Old Boys’ Union on Friday night in the 7th floor of China Building. It was keenly contested as, with the exception of two, all the players on both sides have been champions of various clubs or associations. The Wah Yan Old Boys scored 78 points against 68.

DAVIS CUP. FRANCE BEATS DENMARK. [THROUGH REUTER’S AGENCY.] COPENHAGEN, July 22nd. In the Davis Cup contest, Borotra (France) beat Axel Petersen (Denmark), 6-8, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.

France has eliminated Denmark from the Davis Cup, and meets the winner of the American zone final. In the doubles, Borotra and Brugnon beat Petersen and Ulrich, 6-4, 6-0, 6-3.

OUTSTANDING MATCHES. Division “A.” Indian R.C. v. United Services R.C. Division “B.” Nippon Club v. Kowloon C.C. Kowloon C.C. v. Hong Kong C.C. Kowloon C.C. v. Craighower. Nippon Club v. R. Engineers. U.S.R.C. v. H.K.C.C. U.S.R.C. v. University. U.S.R.C. v. R.E. R.E. v. M.B.K. Division “C.” Chinese R.C. v. Taikoo. R.A.O.C. v. Nippon Club. Taikoo R.C. v. Nippon Club. Craighower v. Recreio. Kowloon C.C. v. Craighower. Recreio v. R.A.O.C. South China A.A. v. H.K.C.C. South China A.A. v. Taikoo R.C.

LAWN BOWLS.

KOWLOON DOCK STILL UNBEATEN.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEFEAT.

[By HOLLYWOOD.]

The Lawn Bowls League programme of Saturday was notable for some close finishes in all the First Division contests. Two of the matches were only won by a margin of two shots, and the other by four shots only. Only one home team out of three won their matches in this Division.

In Division II, three away teams secured honours, in one instance by six shots only. Kowloon Dock R.C. are still unbeaten, but they again had a narrow escape from defeat. Last week they only managed to beat the Kowloon Cricket Club, the bottom club in Division I, by 9 shots, and on Saturday, playing at home, they only won at the expense of the Craighower C.C. by 4 shots.

The Craighower Club won on one rink, drew on another. Although they secured a good lead on the first rink, the visitors were beaten badly on the second, the victory on this rink giving the Dock Club the necessary four shots margin. The narrow margin of shots was certainly a surprise, and Craighower played much better than they have been doing, for the previous week they were badly beaten by the Bowling Green Club.

The Police R.C. playing at home, could not accomplish what they did at Taikoo recently, and Taikoo R.C. just scrambled home with the two League points, winning only by the narrow margin of two shots. They secured a lead of eight shots on the first rink, won by one shot on the second, and were down seven shots on the third.

In the remaining match, the bottom club—Kowloon Cricket Club—were beaten at home by the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, but only by two shots. The first rink was drawn, on the second the visitors gained a seven shot lead, and the third Kowloon C.C. were five shots up.

The League positions remain unchanged in Division I. The Dock are still six points ahead of Taikoo, who have played one less match, and Kowloon Bowling Green Club, with seven matches played, are third with eight points, and now somewhat out of the running for the Championship. It would seem that the Dock team are now pretty safe for the First Division honours, as Taikoo are relatively four points behind if they are allowed another match.

In Division II, Craighower C.C. went down at home to the Bowling Green Club, but only by a six shots margin. Taikoo R.C. made no mistake against the Civil Service C.C., when they beat by 28 shots. The match was almost a foregone conclusion as to the result.

The Recreio, despite their big victory over the Civil Service away the previous week proved no match at home against the League leaders—Kowloon C.C., who beat them to the tune of 20 shots.

The Yacht Club have still to record their first win. As was expected they could not prevail against the East Point R.C., who secured a 30 shots margin against them away.

The League positions in Division II are also unchanged. Kowloon C.C. are still on top with 16 points for ten matches played, and eight won, while close behind are the Bowling Green with one match less played and 14 points, but relatively level with the leaders. East Point R.C. are lying third with the same number of points, but the same number of matches played as Kowloon C.C.

Next Week’s Matches. Next week the Craighower C.C. meet the Civil Service C.C. at home, and ground should tell in their favour, although the League positions of each club are about the same.

The Police R.C. are away to the Kowloon C.C. and there seems no reason why they should not prevent the bottom club from winning.

Taikoo R.C. entertain Kowloon Bowling Green Club, and here the result is more doubtful, but in view of the possibility of Championship honours, the home team will be all out for victory.

The Dock team have no match. In Division II, East Point at home, ought to take two points at the expense of Craighower C.C. Similarly, although playing away, Taikoo R.C. should manage to account for the Portuguese Club.

Playing at home, it does not seem possible that the Yacht Club can hope to get their first points from the League leaders of the Second Division, and Civil Service have a tough fight against the Bowling Green Club awaiting them.

SATURDAY’S RESULTS.

The results of Saturday’s matches, including scores by rinks, are as under:—

DIVISION I.

Kowloon D.R.C. v. C.C.C.

At home, the Kowloon Dock R.C. beat Craighower C.C. by 4 shots. Scores by rinks:— K.D.R.C.—R. Lapsley (skip), 14; S. Gray (skip), 24; J. C. Brown (skip), 19. C.C.C.—D. Rumpah (skip), 24; U. M. Omar (skip), 10; R. Bassa (skip), 19. Total: K.D.R.C., 57; C.C.C., 53.

Police R.C. v. Taikoo R.C.

At the Valley, the Police R.C. went down to Taikoo R.C. by 9 shots. Scores by rinks:— P.R.C.—Moss (skip), 15; West (skip), 22; Blair (skip), 22. T.R.C.—W. Wallace (skip), 23; G. Morrison (skip), 93; W. Wetherpoon (skip), 13. Total: P.R.C., 53; T.R.C., 91.

Kowloon C.C. v. K.B.G.C.

The Kowloon Bowling Green Club beat the Kowloon C.C. by 4 shots. Scores by rinks:— K.C.C.—J. Gibson (skip), 16; C. J. Tacchi (skip), 13; H. Overy (skip), 24. K.B.G.C.—W. Macfarlane (skip), 16; A. M. Holland (skip), 20; A. Macfarlane (skip), 19. Total: K.C.C., 53; K.B.G.C., 55.

DIVISION II.

C.C.C. v. K.B.G.C.

At home, the Craighower C.C. lost to the Kowloon Bowling Green Club by 6 shots. Scores by rinks:— C.C.C.—G. H. Sellwood (skip), 13; A. A. Razaek (skip), 18; E. T. Knott (skip), 13. K.B.G.C.—J. Macfarlane (skip), 23; D. F. Warren (skip), 18; R. Dixon (skip), 14. Total: C.C.C., 49; K.B.G.C., 55.

Taikoo R.C. v. C.S.C.C.

At Taikoo, the home team won against the Civil Service C.C. by 26 shots. Scores by rinks:— T.R.C.—C. B. Matthews (skip), 25; H. McKechie (skip), 25; H. Dinmen (skip), 13. C.S.C.C.—R. Taylor (skip), 13; S. Alderman (skip), 11; J. Massey (skip), 16. Total: T.R.C., 68; C.S.C.C., 40.

Recreio v. K.O.C.

The Division II leaders beat the Portuguese Club away by 20 shots. Scores by rinks:— C. de R.—H. Alves (skip), 19; J. Ribeiro (skip), 13; L. C. R. Sousa (skip), 18. K.O.C.—J. P. Robinson (skip), 19; F. G. Herridge (skip), 31; L. E. Lammer (skip), 20. Total: C. de R., 50; K.O.C., 70.

Yacht Club v. E.P.R.C.

Although playing at home, the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club lost by 30 shots against the East Point R.C. Scores by rinks:— R.H.K.Y.C.—Davis (skip), 16; Shields (skip), 17; Edwards (skip), 16. E.P.R.C.—H. M. McTavish (skip), 22; Hamilton (skip), 22; Lee (skip), 28. Total: R.H.K.Y.C., 43; E.P.R.C., 73.

LEAGUE TABLES.

The positions in the League to date are:—

Division I.

Kowloon D.R.C. 9 9 0 0 18 Taikoo R.C. 8 6 0 2 12 Kowloon B.G.C. 7 4 0 3 8 Police R.C. 8 3 0 5 6 Craighower 9 3 0 6 6 Civil Service C.C. 7 2 0 5 4 Kowloon C.C. 8 1 0 7 2

SHOTS FOR AND AGAINST.

For Agt. Up Dn. Kowloon D.R.C. 558 423 116 Taikoo R.C. 494 429 65 Kowloon B.G.C. 427 371 56 Civil Service C.C. 338 417 19 Craighower C.C. 452 482 30 Craighower C.C. 478 543 67 Kowloon C.C. 372 494 121

Division II.

Kowloon C.C. 10 8 0 2 18 Kowloon B.G.C. 9 7 0 2 14 East Point R.C. 10 7 0 3 14 C.C. 9 6 0 2 12 Civil Service 10 4 0 6 8 Club de Recreio 10 3 0 7 6 Craighower 10 2 0 8 4 Royal H.K.Y.C. 7 0 0 7 0

SHOTS FOR AND AGAINST.

For Agt. Up Dn. Kowloon B.G.C. 564 528 36 East Point R.C. 622 528 94 Taikoo R.C. 508 433 75 Kowloon C.C. 617 545 72 Civil Service C.C. 558 597 39 Club de Recreio 529 605 76 Craighower C.C. 536 628 90 Royal H.K.Y.C. 353 483 130

COUNTY CRICKET.

ONLY TWO MATCHES COMPLETED.

BOWLERS HAVE THE UPPER HAND.

[THROUGH REUTER’S AGENCY.]

County Cricket has been sadly interfered with by rain this week, only two of the matches begun on Wednesday being completed, Surrey losing to Hampshire and Sussex to Leicestershire. Yorkshire were unable to get their full eight points against Worcestershire and Northants put up a very fine game being only 17 runs behind the Champions on the first innings. Hendren scored the only century, and, as might be expected on the rain damaged wicket there were some good bowling performances, notably by Kennedy and Newman. Geary of Surrey is proving an acquisition to the notoriously weak attack of the Ovalites, and N. Haig of Middlesex is having his best season. The principal individual performances were:—

Batting. Hendren (Middlesex) 140 Hammond (Gloucester) 83 Brown (Hampshire) 81

Bowling. Newman (Hampshire) 7 for 67 Kennedy (Hampshire) 6 “ 77 Geary (Surrey) 6 “ 49 Haig (Middlesex) 6 “ 43 Partridge (Warwick) 4 “ 11

HAMPSHIRE BEAT SURREY.

Newman and Kennedy in Form.

Playing at Bourneporth, Hampshire accomplished an excellent performance in defeating Surrey by nine wickets.

In Surrey’s first innings, Kennedy took six wickets for 77 runs, whilst in the second innings, Newman took seven wickets for 67 runs. For Hampshire, Brown made 81. The most successful Surrey bowler was Geary, who took six wickets for 50 runs.

Score:— Surrey: 228 and 163. Hampshire: 268 and 126 for 1 wicket.

LEICESTER DEFEAT SUSSEX.

Leicester and Sussex enthusiasts will have to be content with the barest outline of this match, which must have been a very close and exciting struggle between two keen and well matched sides.

Playing at Brighton, Leicestershire defeated Sussex by three wickets.

Score:— Sussex: 223 and 171. Leicestershire: 215 and 186 for 7 wickets.

MIDDLESEX v. GLOUCESTER.

Hammond, Haig and Hendren in Form.

Playing at Lords against Middlesex, Gloucester won on the first innings.

Haig took six wickets for 48 runs in the Gloucester first innings. Hammond was again in form, making 63 in the first innings and 47 in the second. For Middlesex, Hendren made 140.

Score:— Gloucester: 275 and 301. Middlesex: — and 280 for 9 wickets. [The telegram is mutilated.]

LANCASHIRE v. NORTHANTS.

Playing at Manchester, Lancashire won points on the first innings against Northamptonshire.

Score:— Lancashire: 284 for 9 wickets (declared) and 142 for 1 wicket. Northants: 267.

KENT v. WARWICKSHIRE.

Playing at Tunbridge Wells against Warwickshire, Kent were all-out for seventy runs.

Partridge took four wickets for eleven runs.

Score:— Kent: 70. Warwick: 128 for 3 wickets.

YORKSHIRE v. WORCESTER.

Playing at Worcester, Yorkshire gained a first innings’ advantage over Worcestershire.

Score:— Yorkshire: 225 and 18 for 2 wickets. Worcester: 129.

NEW ZEALAND v. THE ARMY.

Playing against the Army at Folkestone, the visiting New Zealanders were leading slightly when play closed.

Score:— New Zealanders: 184. The Army: 179 for 5 wickets.

AMERICAN BASEBALL.

GAMES IN TWO LEAGUES.

LAST WEEK’S RESULTS.

[REUTER’S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, July 23rd.

The

LOCAL GOLF.

CLUB BEAT JUNIOR SECTION.

The match arranged between the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club and the Junior Section was played at Happy Valley yesterday morning. Teams were eight a side, under handicap, and the match was played over 18 holes. Only singles were played.

On the whole play, the Club won the match by 6 points to 2 points. The majority of the games were very closely contested.

Full scores were unobtainable yesterday.

The teams were as under:—
Royal Hong Kong Golf Club.—J. W. Franks (7), F. J. de Rome (7), F. A. Redmond (7), E. D. Matthews (9), T. S. Whyte-Smith (10), D. G. Bruce (10), A. O. Brown (10), J. S. MacLaren (12).
Junior Section.—F. E. Booker (10), J. Laing (10), R. C. Wallace (14), P. Morrison (16), G. McLeod (14), F. Glover (18), A. C. Goldenberg (18), J. McBride (18).

GLENEAGLES GOLF.

WHITCOMBE AND RAY IN A RAINY FINAL.

WHITCOMBE WINS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 22nd.

At Gleneagles, in the third round of the contest for the *Glasgow Herald* £1,000 prize, the results were:

Ray beat Kitch, one up.

Havers beat Twine, by 3 and 2.

Whitcombe beat Ockenden, by 3 and 5.

Cotton beat Young, by 2 and 1.

In the semi-finals, the results were:

Ray beat Havers, by 5 and 4.

Whitcombe beat Cotton, by 3 and 2.

HOW WHITCOMBE WON.

GLENEAGLES, July 23rd.

The morning round opened with three fours for Whitcombe, who took the lead at the fourth hole with a lofting *shymie* and holing from three yards.

He led two up at the turn.

After the turn a down-pour drenched the spectators.

Whitcombe finely finished five up.

Ray's putting was rather shaky.

The start of the second round was delayed by torrential rain. The greens were flooded, making play freakish.

Whitcombe beat Ray 10 and 8.

FOUR-BALL EXHIBITION.

LONDON, July 22nd.

At Epsom in an exhibition four-ball match, before a gallery of 2,000 spectators, Jones and Kirkwood beat Tolley and Wethered, one up.

In the afternoon Tolley and Kirkwood halved with Jones and Wethered.

DID DEMPSEY HIT BELOW BELT?

WHAT THE FILM REVEALS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, July 22nd.

Mr. Matheson, one of the two fight judges, will report to the Boxing Commission that Dempsey was hit below the belt, and therefore Dempsey should be disqualified.

The referee, Mr. O'Sullivan, states that the blow was fairly delivered, though he admits that Sharkey was hit several times previously below the belt, but not deliberately, and the blows were not injurious.

TOBACCO FROM NEW ZEALAND.

10 TONS FOR LONDON.

WELLINGTON, N.Z.

The tobacco-growing venture at Nelson, which is designed to test the prospects of Dominion-grown tobacco as an export product has had promising results this season.

There is an appreciable quantity of bright yellow and lemon-coloured kiln-dried leaf available for export, together with a fair quantity of good—shed-dried tobacco, totalling approximately 10 tons. It is believed this quantity will show the value of New Zealand leaf on the London market.

Grading, conditioning, and packing are still in progress, and the tobacco will be shipped to England shortly.

HONOLULU ATHLETES.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HONG KONG.

BASEBALL, BASKET BALL AND OTHER MATCHES.

The All-Around Chinese Amateur Athletic Club baseball team of Honolulu, arriving in Hong Kong on August 1st under the auspices of the South China Athletic Association, will play at least five games with local teams. Mr. K. F. June and Mr. Richard Shim of the Baseball "Section of South China, who is in charge of the schedule, has fixed the following baseball games which will take place during the next two week-ends:—

All-Around Chinese of Honolulu v. Japanese Baseball Club, August 5th.

United States, August 7th.

South China A.A. "Dragons" and "Tigers," August 10th.

Far Eastern League (Chinese, Japanese, and Filipinos combined) August 13th.

All Hong Kong, August 14th.

All games will commence at 4.30 p.m., being preceded by the regular league games of local teams.

Several interesting combinations will be tried, such as the Chinese, Japanese, and the Filipinos fielding a team together. The Chinese and Japanese, and the Filipinos fielding a team together. The Chinese and Japanese have often played as rivals, but seldom together. Mr. Hin Wong, hon. general secretary of South China Athletic Association and hon. secretary of the Hong Kong Baseball Association, has in mind a team of Hong Kong Chinese, Japanese, and Filipinos and inter-port games with Yokohama, Manila, and Honolulu.

Versatile Visitors.

In the visiting Honolulu Chinese baseball team of 22 strong, there is also a very strong basket ball team who have been either runners-up or champions during the last few years in Honolulu. There are also volleyball players and swimmers. Some of them are good musicians for, in Honolulu, most people can both swim and sing.

The South China A.A. Committee hope to arrange a Hawaiian concert, a swimming exhibition, and volleyball and basket ball games with local teams.

Honolulu Shirt Dance.

The Hui Aloha, a local organization of former Honoluluans is to give a shirt-waist dance some time next week. This is a very popular amusement in Hawaii, the "Paradise of the Pacific" and "The Land of Perpetual Summer." It will be also the Society's welcome to the athletes.

The Team.

The visiting Honolulu athletes who are expected on August 1st, 1927, and will remain one month or more in China, are as follows:—

Abe Sang Liu, business manager.

Alo Pung, Captain, shortstop and basket ball.

Nelson E. Kau, manager.

Edward F. Low, pitcher.

Bunny Chung, pitcher and basket ball.

Yung Fong Ching, pitcher, basket ball, swimming.

Kan Heen Lum, pitcher.

Chow Young, pitcher and fielder.

En Yin Chung, pitcher.

Young Yuen, first base.

Peter Yee, second base, basket ball.

Archie Ho, third base, basket ball.

Willie Crai, catcher, fielder.

Lai Yee, fielder, second base.

Hon Chan Wong, fielder.

Frank Tyao, fielder and second base.

Clarence Chng, catcher.

Tim Kopp, catcher and fielder.

Shipp Lo, fielder.

Cheong Wong, basket ball and volleyball.

Tai Sun Yim, basket ball and volleyball.

Mattie Chang, catcher and fielder.

Mr. Clarence Chang is president of the All-Around Chinese Amateur Athletic Club of Honolulu, and coming with the team. All members of the team, except two, are visiting China for the first time.

Mr. Shipp Lo and Mr. Abe Liu are the two who have been here before and Mr. Liu played for China in the Far Eastern Olympiad of 1923 and 1925.

While in Hong Kong, the All-Around Chinese Athletes will be guests of the South China Athletic Association and reside at Ying Wa College.

BETTY NUTHALL & MRS. MALLORY.

ENGLISH GIRL'S MARVELOUS TENNIS.

A REALLY SPORTING MATCH.

Nothing more sensational has ever happened in lawn tennis championships than the victory of Miss Betty Nuthall, the 18-years-old English girl, over Mrs. Mallory, the present holder of the women's national championship of America, by 2-8, 8-2, 6-0, at Wimbledon, writes Mr. S. N. Doust, in a copy to hand of the *Daily Mail*.

To say that the great crowd was excited is to put it mildly. They were frenzied with delight that this young, unspoiled child had won and won by a display of the most perfect lawn tennis.

I have never seen a finer exhibition of controlled hitting and have never seen the ball placed so accurately with such speed. There was variety, too—drop shots, volleys, cross shots, and length shots were played with equal precision and facility. There was nothing that this English girl could not do. Her game was an inspiration and a revelation.

Could Beat Lenglen.

On form in this match Miss Nuthall is capable of beating Miss Suzanne Lenglen. I say this because of the enthusiasm I feel at this British victory but with cool calculation. W. T. Tilden said that no one can do anything when they cannot get the racket on to the ball. That would apply to Miss Lenglen, whose slower shots would suit Miss Nuthall even better than those of Mrs. Mallory.

Those shots of Miss Nuthall's were always out of range of Mrs. Mallory, who is feet-footed and quick in discernment. So they would have been against any other opponent—her form in this match—including Miss Lenglen.

Miss Nuthall not only played as a champion but also proved that she possesses the right temperament for one.

The Coolest There.

Visualise the position: there was a tremendous crowd which, as game after game went to this English girl, became frantic with an excitement which must have extended to the girl herself. There would have been some excuse had she too been carried away. Wise heads said when 4-0 in the final set was reached, "Here's the dangerous time. Will she be able to refrain from wild hitting?"

One spectator who knows her replied, "She is the coolest person in all these thousands of people." He was right.

When Miss Nuthall won the fifth game and needed but one more for victory, she was most deliberate in her walk as she changed ends. Calmly she held out her racket to the ball boy for the balls to serve with, and with equal calmness she served, while those who were looking on could hardly remain seated.

When at length Miss Nuthall won the fifth game and the match, just yet only by intelligent anticipation and quick manoeuvring has he made the catch at all possible.

The Oval "Wag."

Having recently played at the Oval I must say that the crowd there were much more tolerant than usual. When the Oval crowd are in a critical mood even the Australian spectators could not improve on their caustic wit.

Last year, during Hobbs's benefit match, an appeal for lbw. was twice made against me and answered by the umpire in the negative. This happened in one over. Just afterwards I was clean bowled by Fenwick, whereas I was shouted, "You have to give 'em out when they're bowled!"

I have known an Oval crowd to sit as silent as a row of Cheddar cheeses, keenly watching Surrey score at fifty to sixty an hour. Later, should the other side not get a move on at something like eighty an hour, the poor batsmen get an awful roasting. George Gunn has more than once been asked "if he wants a bed."

Nuthall proceeded to hit with bewildering speed and accuracy. She only lost 8 points in the last 5 games—a wonderful feat against any competitor in the championships, and especially against such a player as Mrs. Mallory, who was selected by the committee as being one of the 8 best players and consequently "seeded."

It was a triumph indeed, and all the more pleasant because it was an English one, coming at a time when it is most needed.

Mrs. Mallory took her defeat, as she always does, very sportingly. She told me that "Betty was splendid, and I am not a bit surprised at the result."

Tilden said that he had never seen finer women's lawn tennis. He was particularly enthusiastic about Miss Nuthall's wonderful "sets."

There were two back-hand strokes off difficult shots by Mrs. Mallory. The ball went down the line like a flash.

Bewildering Speed.

In the last set there was only one dangerous game for the English player—the first. In that game there were 6 deuces after a lead of 15-40 against Mrs. Mallory's service. Having won that game, Miss

(Continued on next column.)

BATSMEN WHO ARE "BARRACKED" OUT.

GOADED INTO THROWING AWAY A WICKET.

LORDS, MELBOURNE AND OVAL METHODS.

[By W. W. WHYTE (England and Notes).]

I do not know a professional cricketer who is not pleased to visit Lord's. It is the match above all others in the Notts programme to which I most look forward.

I always think the pitch one of the most sporting. Last season it was a little too sporting from the Notts point of view. Although only wanting 180 runs to win, we found that number was 75 too many.

Of course we ought to have won. But Jack Hearn thought otherwise, and proved himself right by taking five wickets for almost nothing.

And the spectators are by far the best to play to. They are not so "one-eyed" as those at most other grounds. At many I could mention they must have their little bit of fun, though the men at the wicket may not see the humour. At Lord's the cricket is the thing.

I detect the sarcastic barracker who can only find bowling getting the "pasting" that it deserves. Humorous barracking all good "sports" enjoy. The game properly followed and understood can never be dull. Good bowling and clever fielding has its merits. The revolving figures of the scoreboard are not everything to the keen student.

One experience I remember at Melbourne just before the fourth Test match. I wanted runs badly, and was determined to get them. So I began to play myself in, but the crowd soon wanted to play me out.

They timed everything beautifully, counting one-two-three-up to ten, so that just as I played each ball a terrific "Out" nearly shook the bat out of my hand. The counting would begin low and reach a perfect crescendo. The Victorian players, of course, enjoyed it hugely; I did not.

"Not Cricket."

Few players are not affected by barracking, and I have known many a man to throw his wicket away when goaded into making a stroke which he ought not to have made. There are many bowlers who can and do play up to a crowd which is noted for its unsporting remarks, and I say handily that it is not cricket.

At Trent Bridge there are always a few spectators who think it right to give any player a stinging miss. A catch, possibly, never having played themselves, they cannot discriminate between a very good attempt and a bad miss.

Sam Staples is one of the best slip fielders playing. I have seen him effect some really great catches off Harold Larwood's bowling. Many of them would never have been chances to anyone less gifted. If he should only just tip a slip catch he knows all about it, yet only by intelligent anticipation and quick manoeuvring has he made the catch at all possible.

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(Continued on next column.)

HYDE PARK ON SUNDAY.

LIVELIER THAN EVER.

FASCISTS AND COMMUNISTS COME TO BLOWS.

June 28th.

Exciting scenes were witnessed in Hyde Park late yesterday afternoon, Communists and Fascists engaging in a number of free fights, and some women being hurt in the crush which followed the breaking of a length of railing.

Thanks to the intervention of the police, however, nothing more serious happened, and the crowd gradually dispersed.

The trouble started at the close of the Anti-Socialist and Anti-Communist Union meeting near Marble Arch. Young Fascist and Red Flag antagonists got to wrangling, and then to blows.

There was an ugly rush in the direction of the anti-Socialist rostrum, which was at the moment being removed. Police, who were busy shepherding the people departing from the Labour demonstration held a hundred yards distant, came to the reinforcement of the few constables on the scene.

There was a tussle with the constables and a surge forward of the crowd.

With a resounding crack about twenty yards of iron railing gave way, and men and women tumbled in a heap into the enclosure, where still then a flock of sheep had been peacefully browsing.

There were shrieks from the women, and two of them were found badly bruised, but after attention from the ambulance corps they were able to go home. No one was seriously hurt.

The police stopped an ugly rush into the gap, and, seizing militant parties, conducted them to the outskirts of the crowd. A good many people were allowed to take refuge in the enclosure while the struggle lasted.

With the break-up of the Labour demonstration, a number of the demonstrators came to swell the throng. They waved Red flags, and sang Labour songs, and their presence added to the strained feelings between sections of the crowd. Several fights resulted, and the police for a little while had some difficulty in quelling the disorder.

Earlier in the afternoon the Anti-Socialist Union meeting had just started when the Labour procession passing along the path only a few yards away drowned the voices of the Anti-Socialist speakers. Their audience, which numbered about 3,000, broke into counter-attacks. A band was playing the "Red Flag," and the processionists were singing it. The Anti-Socialist Union supporters "boomed," and then sang lustily the National Anthem, and gave three cheers for the King.

Another section of the procession yelled answers to the Anti-Socialist cheers, and accompanied their band in a noisy rendering of "The International," "Rule, Britannia," and "Land of Hope and Glory" sang the Anti-Socialists. The rival volumes of sound made a great discord, but nothing worse came of it. The procession passed, and the Anti-Socialist meeting proceeded with as much interruption as some score of "Reds" in a group could make.

ON THE WAY TO THE PARK.

Labour's Long Trail.

Thousands of demonstrators from all parts of London, organised by the Trade Union Defence Committee, and consisting of representatives from the Labour party, the Co-operative Union, and the Trades Union Congress, marched in procession from the Embankment to Hyde Park. More than 300 motor and horse-drawn vehicles, many of them gaily decorated with red and yellow bunting, were included in the parade, which at the moment of starting extended from Blackfriars Bridge almost to Westminster. A pipe band and brass bands accompanied the procession.

In the Park the two "Mosley" platforms quickly became centres of attraction. Mr. Oswald Mosley, M.P., and Mr. C. G. Ammon, M.P., were at No. 5, and Lady Cynthia Mosley and Mr. E. Thurtell, M.P., at No. 12. Lady Cynthia had much the greater following. She spoke without notes for over half an hour in condemnation of the Conservative party, particularly in regard to the Trade Unions Bill. "When a workman refuses to come out on strike with his fellow workers," she said, "and chooses to go on working, he is a splendid fellow according to the Tories. He is a man with an independence of thought who chooses to think and act for himself. But what about my husband and myself? We are what might be called blockheads of our own class—people of independent thought and action. How do the Tory party treat us? Slander, misrepresentation, distortion, social ostracism—nothing is left that can be done to make us feel the enormity of our action when we thought it was right."

Mr. Oswald Mosley, M.P., said that by one way or another, by one

(Continued on next column.)

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN ANGOLA.

THE COMING GREATNESS OF LOBITO BAY.

RAPID COMPLETION OF THE RAILWAY.

Mr. W. J. Makin, of Lobito Bay.

writes as follows in the "Cape Argus": The opening up of Central Africa is proceeding apace. The untold wealth of the Congo forests is the focal point of all communications in Africa to-day below the Equator. From the south, from the east, and from the west, railways are bidding for the copper ore of Katanga and Northern Rhodesia, and pouring into the interior of Africa the necessities and luxuries of European civilisation.

But there is one railway—from the west—which has a tremendous geographical advantage over its competitors. This is the Lobito Bay railway, financed by British capital and now rapidly approaching completion. For the mineral wealth of the Congo it presents the quickest and easiest route to Europe, and in a few years the Lobito Bay railway will be hauling a large and increasing share of the raw material treasures of Central Africa.

Last year in the Union Parliament General Smuts warned the Government of the economic danger of the Lobito Bay railway to the South-African and Rhodesian Railways. He admitted that he had opposed this railway scheme from its inception in the interests of South Africa. But many South Africans do not trouble to look at the map, and are not inclined to concern themselves with what is happening in the neighbouring Portuguese colony of Angola. The warning passed unheeded. Yet now that this railway nears completion it is well to study the map of Southern Africa for a few moments. With the copper mines of the Katanga as the goal of communications, it is easy to see that the long railway journey south to Capetown is an expensive and time-wasting journey. At present a good deal of the Katanga copper is taken over the Rhodesian railways to the port of Beira on the East Coast, and there shipped to Europe.

The Belgians have themselves tried to capture this important traffic by increasing the communications through the heart of Africa. Efforts have been made to direct this flow of copper northwards across Lake Tanganyika and through the port of Dar-es-Salaam. This also proved expensive. Communications along the River Congo, with its rapids necessitating transshipment, are also difficult and lengthy, so that the Belgians are now reconciled to the Lobito Bay scheme, and are actively co-operating by building a railway towards the frontier of Angola to meet the British scheme.

It has also to be remembered that Lobito Bay is the nearest harbour on the West Coast of Africa, and much nearer to Europe than Beira or Cape Town. Furthermore, there are no heavy Suez Canal dues to increase the cost of transporting copper and other produce from the Congo. Geographically, Lobito Bay has everything to its advantage.

Great optimism prevails among British and Portuguese in Lobito Bay. It is admitted that General Smuts is correct in emphasising the danger of this new railway to the Union, but traders here go further, and argue that the economic expansion of the Congo and Northern Rhodesia will mean such an increase in the quantity of raw materials that there will be plenty of traffic for all the railways serving the interior of Africa.

But it would appear that Northern Rhodesia is as eager to use the new railway as the Katanga. The fact that it is financed by British capital, and that most of the copper mines in the Katanga are of British enterprise, and that the mines of Northern Rhodesia, at Broken Hill and elsewhere, are British, introduces a powerful sympathetic motive for using this railway.

Furthermore, Northern Rhodesia is looking more and more northwards rather than southwards for markets. Their cattle goes to the Katanga for food for the mine workers, and it is a market which is constantly developing.

method or another; they would have changes that would wipe away the tears of to-day from the eyes of the people," he proceeded, "we will appeal by the constitutional method to the mind and spirit of the people, and we will sweep you from the poll. Then resist if you dare, the will of the people, and if you resist your ruin will ensue."

Mr. Kaibury said that if he had his way the first people to be elevated to the peerage after a Labour Government got into power would be Saklatvala and Harry Pollitt. The next two would be Jack Jones and Will Thorne.

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IS CAPITAL PUNISHMENT GOOD FOR THE STATE?

EMINENT BARRISTER'S PLEA FOR MITIGATION OF THE LAW.

The author of this remarkable article, says the "Evening Standard," is a distinguished counsel who has figured in many famous murder trials. He writes anonymously for obvious reasons. His arguments, of course, apply only in England with its intensely law abiding population.

The question of the retention of capital punishment is becoming more and more a question of dispute and of argument. Let us examine a few of the arguments advanced against it. Imagine for one minute the position of the murderer, visualise the arrest, the trial, the verdict, the terrible stillness when it has been announced, the old formula cried out by the usher, the donning of the black cap by the judge, the terrible words of the sentence of death, and the chaplain's "Amen."

Let us follow the murderer from there to the condemned cell, roomy and more spacious than the ordinary prison cell, with a real bed, white-washed walls, windows, and a religious picture hanging on the wall. There he awaits, in full vigour, death at a known and certain moment. He is never alone, and a warden always in the cell, and visits from the prison chaplain, who, one imagines, must read him more often the Old than the New Testament, enliven his solitude. There the destined day comes, and he is taken, bound, across the passage, to meet a swift death.

The First Question.

This has been set out in detail, not so terribly to rouse sympathy for the condemned man, but to show that this is torture, just as much torture as the rack. The first question we have to ask ourselves is whether torture, under any consideration, is justifiable for the State?

Let us look at another aspect. Imagine the prison the night before the execution and the morning of the execution: the tremors, the horrors of all the other caged and wretched inmates. Ask any governor or chaplain or doctor of prisons of the terrible effect of an execution upon the other prisoners. Think again of the morbid interest of people at large, the trooping of onlookers to a murder trial, the intense public interest displayed—as interest aroused by the likelihood or the certainty of death, not by the interest of the case itself. Is this a good thing for the State?

The necessity for the preservation of human life, against the taking of it by the wicked, may outweigh the hideous horror of death inflicted by the community, but let us see the sort of fruit these dreadful trees bear. Sit in the Court of Criminal Appeal, read the cases in the local paper, and you will realise that the vast majority of those hanged (and hangings during the year are very numerous) are the weak-minded, the epileptic, the man with little or no control, but seldom the cruel, hard-hearted murderer for gain or revenge.

Legal Insanity.

In 1843 a body of judges assembled and framed a set of rules that have been followed ever since defining legal insanity—that is, insanity enough to substitute Broadmoor for the gallows. Medical science has made vast strides since knowledge has increased to an amazing degree, but these rules remain static and are to the judges as sacred as the Tables of the Law were to the Pharisees.

In 1922 a Committee was appointed by the Earl of Birkenhead to consider if any changes were necessary. The chairman of that Committee was Lord Justice Atkin; the members were Sir Ernest Pollock (as he then was), Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., Sir Hubert Stephen, Sir Richard Muir, Sir Archibald Bodkin, Sir Edward Troup, Sir Emile Blackwell, Sir E. Marshall Hall. They recommended, *inter alia*—

It should be recognised that a person charged criminally with an offence is irresponsible for his act when the act is committed under an impulse which the prisoner was, by mental disease, in substance deprived of any power to

resist. It may require legislation to bring this rule into effect. This was a strong Committee, and composed of lawyers of eminence and great knowledge of the criminal law. It is clear that to give effect to this recommendation legislation would be necessary, for in 1923, in a case heard in the Court of Criminal Appeal before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Atkin, and Mr. Justice Sankey, the Lord Chief Justice, in giving the judgment of the Court, referred to these very words, and while saying, quite rightly, that they were not the law, added these comments:—

It is the fantastic theory of uncontrollable impulse, which, if it were to become part of our criminal law, would be merely subversive. It is not yet part of the criminal law, and it is to be hoped that the time is far distant when it will be made so.

Possible Verdicts.

The path of those who would bring modern science, even to a minute degree, to enlarge the wisdom of the past is indeed beset with difficulties. Public conscience will soon be touched, and we shall see what has already begun in many cases—juries insisting in finding verdict of manslaughter instead of murder. This is a bad thing itself, as it brings the law into contempt. The way out of this difficulty might be to institute a new verdict, and in murder trials to have two possible verdicts:—

- (1) Guilty of murder in the first degree;
- (2) Guilty of murder in the second degree.

To retain the death penalty for (1) and to substitute imprisonment for (2). If this could be done, and the recommendations of Lord Atkin's Committee be made law, trials for murder would be brought more into line with modern ideas and with modern conscience.

It may be argued that juries would never take the responsibility, in even the worst cases, of condemning a man to death when they could find a verdict that would not have that result. If this were so, it would show that the conscience of the community was shocked by the death penalty, and it is better that it should take that legal expression than to find unjustifiable verdict.

It is very doubtful that juries would, in bad cases, refuse to find a verdict of murder in first degree. In the case of Ronald True, where the evidence of insanity was overwhelming, and where it was proved later by the action of the Home Office to have been the proper verdict on the evidence, the jury were so shocked by the crime he had committed, and by his demeanour, that they refused to bring a verdict of insanity, and found him guilty of murder. This makes one think that in a brutal crime of murder, the jury would find a verdict of murder in the first degree.

"Torture of Hanging." The torture of hanging should be reserved for those wretches whose crimes are hardly human, and it is to wretches such as these alone that the fear of hanging would be a deterrent. Those who murder through uncontrollable impulses, weak-mindedness, jealousy, are never deterred by the fear of results; it is those who murder for gain or revenge, or burglars, who murder to escape arrest, who are deterred by the fear of the hanging.

It is to be hoped that soon public opinion and increase of education will make the destruction of anyone at the hands of the State as impossible in this country as it is in many of the more advanced European countries; but until that time arrives, surely it is better to limit these killings to the very worst of cases.

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

CURIOUS CONDUCT AND LETTERS.

"I feel as happy as a dead cat in a dustbin."

This was a phrase alleged at Liverpool Assizes to have been written to Mr. Scott by Doris Kenyon, aged 24, a typist, charged with perjury, in evidence she gave at the last November assizes in an action for her alleged seduction, when her father was awarded £150 damages against Frank Stanley Scott, of E. F. Scott and Sons, shipbuilders, by whom she was formerly employed.

Giving evidence Miss Kenyon said she had never committed misconduct with anyone except Mr. Scott. She denied having said she had a husband for whom she did not care and that she was keep-

ing her marriage a secret from her parents. She also denied saying that she had married while under the influence of drink.

In a letter to Mr. Scott she wrote, "Will you please continue for a little time to be the angel you have always been?" This, she said, was when she thought of going to South Africa and Mr. Scott was going to help to find the necessary money.

She denied writing a letter signed "Tony" in which occurred the words:—

Some blokes over here know as much about the job as a dead donkey knows of the working of the Binomial Theorem.

Mr. Goldie (appearing with Mr. Hemmery, K.C., for Miss Kenyon) was asked by Mr. Jackson, K.C. (for the Crown), if he knew much about the Binomial Theorem.

"Frankly," replied Mr. Jackson, "by no means."

The hearing was adjourned.

"DANGEROUS MONEY."

AN ENJOYABLE PICTURE.

SHOWING AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

"Dangerous Money" is a Paramount picture, which was shown at the Queen's Theatre yesterday, and will be on the screen there again at all performances to-day. The story is an ordinary one, but it is a good one, and while there is nothing spectacular about the film, there is a vein of interest running throughout it, which is sustained to the end, making the picture a very enjoyable one.

The photography is perfect and the settings appropriate, while there are several bright and pleasingly picturesque scenes of the Italian Lakes.

The story is based on Robert Herrick's gripping novel "Clark's Field," and adheres very truly to the actual story. It deals with a girl of Irish descent, who suddenly comes into a fortune proceeds to a finishing school. From thence she tours Europe, where the power of money goes to her head, and nearly ruins her life through her impulsive marriage with a "titled" Italian, who is only attracted by her "dollars." The story ends happily.

In addition to the main attraction, there is a splendid Gaumont Graphic, which includes scenes of flying and the picturesque ceremony of trooping the Colours by the Guards at Home on the King's birthday, while His Majesty inspects the parade.

OTHER PICTURES.

The programme for the remainder of the week at the Queen's Theatre includes:—

To-morrow and Wednesday: "The Sporting Chance," a sporting picture with some capital racing scenes, one of them staged in a ball room.

Thursday to Saturday: "That Royle Girl," a melodrama of contemporary life in the Chicago underworld and jazz belt.

STAR THEATRE.

To-day: "The Silent Rider," with Hoot Gibson in a thorough Western ranch story, complete with cow-punchers, thrills and romance.

To-morrow and Wednesday: "Sixty Cents an Hour," which was recently at the World Theatre.

Thursday to Saturday: "The Street of Forgotten Men," with Percy Marmont, as "Easy Money" Charlie.

WORLD THEATRE.

To-day: "Contraband," a fine melodrama, well worth seeing.

To-morrow and Wednesday: "The Silent Rider."

Thursday to Saturday: "The Alaskan."

"LET US HANG NELLY."

COURT SIEGE AFTER MURDER ACQUITTAL.

LYNCH THREAT.

VIENNA, June 26th.

Wild cries of "Let us hang Nelly" were raised by waiting crowds when it was announced at 11.30 last night that Frau Nelly Groszescu, accused of the murder of Herr Trajan Groszescu, her husband, the famous tenor of the Vienna State Opera, had been acquitted.

Conflicts with the police followed, and Frau Groszescu was obliged to spend the night in a cell because of the mob which besieged the court-house till the early hours of the morning.

The jury decided unanimously that Frau Groszescu was "Not Guilty" of murder, and by nine votes to three that she was guilty only of "manslaughter" in a moment of "brain storm," which in Austrian law involved her acquittal.

Pathetic Scenes.

There were pathetic scenes in court when Frau Groszescu described why her husband had withdrawn a promise to take her with him on a visit to Berlin. She had armed herself with a revolver, just before the fatal quarrel, when she accused him of buying a sleeping-car ticket for the journey with her rival in his affections, the fashionable wife of a noted professor of Vienna University.

She declared that her husband regularly stayed from home all night and beat her when she protested on his return in the morning.

When the judge pronounced the judgment, storms of indignation broke out among the crowds in the court and hundreds of people waiting in the streets.

The death penalty has been abolished in Austria, but there were insistent threats to lynch her, and the police, alarmed for her safety, refused to allow her to leave their custody.

There were angry demonstrations against the counsel for the defence, and police reinforcements were drafted hastily to the scene to prevent further disturbances.

THE GORILLA MAN.

DEATH TRAIL IN CANADA AND U.S.A.

TO BE TRIED AT WINNIPEG ASSIZES.

New York.

Earle Nelson, variously described as "The Gorilla Man" or "The Strangler," whom a coroner's jury at Winnipeg found guilty of strangling a woman and a fourteen-year-old girl, has now been positively identified, through his photographs, as the perpetrator of 18 similar murders committed in cities stretching all the way from Atlantic City to San Francisco.

Not since the days of Jack the Ripper has any series of crimes been fraught with such horror or mystery as those which have been finally brought to light by the Winnipeg police. For three years Nelson, the greatest itinerant murderer of his generation, has left behind him a trail of death.

As in the case of Jack the Ripper, his method of operation was always the same. His victims were lodging-house keepers or their lodgers.

Despite his unusually thick lips and unruly hair, he invariably made a good impression when, after scanning the advertisements of apartments to let, he appeared in whatever town he happened to be visiting and applied for rooms. As often as not he would converse seriously with the landlady on religious subjects, his sentiments being marked with great piety.

The First Victim.

So far as the police are aware, his career as a strangler of women and children began in May 1925 at Boston, where he strangled to death Mrs. Mae Price, of New York. Mrs. Price was the wardrobe mistress of a theatrical company playing in "The Brown Derby." She was known as the "mother of chorus girls." Her room was entered during the night by the stranger, her money was taken, and she herself was found dead under the bed next day.

In November of the same year Mrs. Lena Wolan, aged 35, and in quick succession two other women were done to death in a precisely similar manner in Philadelphia. In March in the following year Mrs. Eva Knott was strangled by an unknown stranger in her lodging-house in New York.

In October and December, Portland (Oregon), Seattle (in the State of Washington), Los Angeles, and San Francisco were horrified by a series of outrages, the authorship of which until to-day has remained a mystery.

It was then that the legend of a human gorilla being abroad in the land gained currency.

3 Murders in 3 Days.

In San Francisco a man who posed as a prosopist, lodger, skulked and then murdered on successive days Mrs. Anna Edmonds, a widow, Mrs. H. C. Murray, and Miss Mary Newman. In Los Angeles, Mrs. Lorraine Holmes, 38, her son Robert, aged 5, and her infant daughter were strangled to death. All three were found with stockings tied around their necks.

At Portland (Oregon) Mrs. Blanche Myers one afternoon rented a room to a stranger. To a neighbour she said: "I don't like his looks, but it's better than having the room vacant." Next morning she was found under her bed in an upper room strangled, her nose and mouth tightly bound with a cloth.

The "gorilla man" made his next appearance at Santa Barbara. After that he murdered in Kansas City Mrs. Germania Harpin, aged 28, and her 8-months-old infant. Marius Harpin, the husband, when he came home, found his wife and child strangled. Around them were evidences of a fierce struggle. Next day a workman returning home discovered his wife strangled to death in exactly the same circumstances.

Early in 1927 the "gorilla man" began operations in Petersburg (Louisiana). In March he appeared in Chicago, where Mrs. Mabel Wood Young was found strangled in a filled bathtub. The police decided that she had been strangled, not drowned. April saw him again in Philadelphia, where he strangled to death Mrs. Marie McConnell.

Four women identified his photograph this week as that of a man who had sought to gain entrance to their homes on the pretext of wishing to rent rooms.

Ran to Earth.

Finally the "Gorilla Man" was run to earth in a village of Killarney, in Manitoba. Two atrocious murders had been committed in Winnipeg. They were obviously the handiwork of the strangler. Lok Cowan, a fourteen-year-old flower-girl, who disappeared from home on June 9th, and was found strangled to death on June 15th under the stairway of a lodging-house. On June 10th the body of Mrs. Emily L. Peterson was discovered under her bed by her husband.

(Continued on next column.)

WHEN THE MOON IS SYZYGY.

EARTH TILTS THAT MAY CAUSE MADNESS.

SOLOMON ISLANDERS' STRANGE WAYS.

How many people know what syzygmia is?

There is at least one man who can tell you all about it—Mr. R. E. Thomson, an Acting Deputy Commissioner of the Western Pacific, stationed at Faisi, in the Solomon Islands. Mr. Thomson's first bears went to Australia from Scotland in 1840 and he is making his first visit to England. At Faisi he is one of about 40 white people, half of whom are women, among 1,000 or more Melanesians. His duties keep him in constant contact with the natives, and that is how he has come to learn so much about what he calls syzygmia.

At the periods of high tides and full moons the natives are affected with a sort of madness which passes when the moon wanes and the tides are again normal. It is this madness that Mr. Thomson calls syzygmia, but he said:

Really the moon's attraction has nothing to do with the lapse of mental balance, but to make the time a definite one we can take the period of the moon's syzygy and call the mental state of the natives syzygmia. The earth at this period has a distinct tilt, and it is only my theory, but nevertheless it may be true, that certain glands of these people may be upset which may have a reaction on the brain.

Syzygmia is not the only curious habit of the natives of the Solomon Islands. They have the curious belief that if they are suffering from an ailment they can get rid of it by calling their dogs by the name of the illness. Mr. Thomson said:—

When I first went to Faisi and was engaged in registering dogs I was struck by the frequency of the name Maola, but it was explained to me that Maola meant stomach ache, Tohi Maola headache, and Lusa Maola pain in the neck.

BOBBED HAIR TAX.

2s. FOR WIVES, ONLY 1s. FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

BEALIX.

The first tax on bobbed hair has been levied in the small town of Zerbau, near Breslau, where the municipal coffers needed replenishing.

The argument of the city fathers is that the whole fashion is vanity, but what must be regarded as a legitimate asset to a young girl in the attempt to catch a husband must be heavily taxed in the case of a married woman with no such excuse.

Husbands therefore must pay two marks—equivalent to two shillings—a month on behalf of their wives. Young girls pay one mark.

Girls under 14 are allowed bobbed heads free of tax, but a proposal to allow women over 50 from the tax was unsuccessful.

A man who had rented a room in a lodging-house and who had subsequently disappeared, was trailed by the police to Killarney. He submitted to arrest quietly, but a quarter of an hour after being lodged in gaol he effected his escape. The police chased him to the woods and there secured him.

The prisoner described himself as Earle Nelson, of San Francisco, where he was born of English-Spanish parentage in 1877.

He showed complete indifference to the charges against him, but sat through the coroner's inquiry gazing dreamily into space out of heavily lidded eyes and holding his fingers tightly locked over his crossed knees. The spectators could not help noticing what long, strong fingers he had. Several times he yawned and occasionally passed his tongue over his thick, sensual lips. He denied the murders.

Husband's Discovery.

Fourteen witnesses identified him as the man who had rented a room in the house where the little flower girl was found strangled. The aged landlady described how, on taking a room, he sat on the bed and explained to her his religious convictions.

The husband of Mrs. Peterson testified to finding a pair of trousers, stolen from his home, in the suit-case of the prisoner. Missing his wife, the husband told the jury how, kneeling in prayer at the bedside, he caught sight of the hem of his wife's skirt under the bed. The jury held Nelson guilty of both murders, and from several western towns, as well as from Philadelphia to-day, has come positive identifications of his photographs as that of the "gorilla man" who rented rooms the day before the women were strangled.

Winnipeg. The preliminary hearing of the charges against Earle Nelson concluded here. He was sent for trial on July 28th at Winnipeg Assizes.

GERMANY SUPREME IN EUROPE.

SURE OF ECONOMIC MIGHT.

LOOKS FORWARD TO RETURN OF ARMED POWER.

[BY LINCOLN J. EYRE.]

The Germans have become convinced that they are the most powerful nation on the European Continent. That they are the strongest economically they have long realized, though they take good care not to admit it. But only through recent momentous occurrences at London have they been led to believe in their potential political supremacy as well.

The occurrences in question were the solemn reaffirmation of the Anglo-French entente cordiale and one week later Great Britain's break with the Soviets. These developments, gravely deprecated in the German press, provided the evidence on which is based the Germans' new-born conviction of their political pre-eminence.

The Entente is not popular in Germany, of course. But it is flattering to the Germans because they interpret it as a manifestation of the traditional British policy of making friends with the second strongest Continental power and consequently of Downing Street's belief that not France but Germany is the strongest on the Continent. As for the Anglo-Russian rupture, the way all eyes were turned to the Reich the moment it was announced is proof enough for this country of its supreme place in the European sun.

Germany Holds Key to Russia.

Is the Germans' conception of their status justified? To find the answer let us see how the Reich stands in relation to the problems immediately confronting Europe. The outstanding problem to-day is the conflict between the British Empire and the Soviet Union. The whole world is watching its outcome, and that outcome depends, in a large measure, on Germany.

Germany holds the key to European Russia. The vast territory ruled by the Bolsheviks cannot be attacked, either by force of arms or economically, without Germany's collaboration or subjugation. Any army invading Russia from the West must use the Reich as its base. No kind of economic coercion can be flung about the Russian frontiers successfully unless the Reich consents not to ship goods by the sea route to Leningrad or the British Navy openly blockades the Baltic which would be war.

In 1913 Germany's commerce with the Empire of the Czar aggregated 35 per cent. of that country's total foreign trade. It did twice as much business there as the British. Nowadays Russo-German business is only 22 per cent. of the total. Britain's 25 per cent. Obviously Germany would like to recover her pre-war position, even at the cost of taking trade from England. She can't do it if she helps to quarantine the Soviets.

Poland a Strategic Factor.

The coincidence of her stagnant commercial relations with Poland contributes to Germany's strategic strength in this matter of blockading Russia. In the absence of a trade treaty the German frontiers are closed to many Polish exports. There is nothing to prevent the Reich from declaring a general embargo on Polish goods. This would mean that Poland would be virtually blockaded on the west. If she is in turn, at a British behest, sealed her Eastern borders against Russia she would be cut off from her two biggest customers and deprived of her most important commercial viaducts.

Expect Return to Armed Might.

How, it may be asked, can the Germans think themselves so strong when foreign armies are on their soil and their own army is limited to 100,000 men, forbidden to use heavy artillery, airplanes, tanks and poison gas? The answer is that nobody in this country considers these limitations permanent. In eight years, at the most the Allies will have left the Rhine. Probably their departure will take place much sooner. As soon as it does, Germany will consider herself free to have whatever army she pleases.

Already she has established legal ground for rejecting the military clauses of the Versailles treaty. Through her envoy at the Geneva Arms Conference, Count von Bernstorff, himself a sincere pacifist, she demonstrated that, according to the treaty, German disarmament was the mere forerunner of general disarmament. Therefore, since other signatories to that instrument have not disarmed and show no signs of disarming, they, and not the Germans, have violated the terms of peace. Ergo, although von Bernstorff did not carry his thesis that far, the Reich is no longer bound to abide by the military clauses.

Eight years is not too long a time for Germany to wait for the recovery of her armed might. In eight years her economic might will have made tremendous progress. Daily the economic bonds drawing France, Germany and Great Britain together are multiplying. The grip of inter-dependence is of increasing strength. (Continued on next column.)

"MAGNIFICENT" MODERN GIRLS.

DAME MILLENT FAWCETT'S FAITH IN THEIR COMMON SENSE.

The "flappers" of to-day, with their short hair and short skirts, are more efficient than their grandmothers used to be in their teens and early twenties," said Dame Millecent Fawcett to the "Evening Standard," when she was asked to give her opinion on the proposal by the Cabinet to give votes to women at 21.

"This coming dominant voting power of women is not in the least disturbing," she said. "It awakens no antagonism between the sexes, and we are not likely to see men grouped on one side and women on the other. There will be no sex war; all girls have had fathers, and most of them have brothers. But even a Cabinet composed entirely of women, which is conceivably possible in the light of the Prime Minister's pledge, need not be alarming. Some women might regard it as an ultimate triumph, but they are few. What we shall see in the near future probably is a Government including a good proportion of women Cabinet Ministers."

Her Sense of Responsibility.

"That is what we hope for. What is the meaning of representative government if it does not mean that? A nation cannot pretend to enjoy representative government when more than half of the community is not properly represented."

"All this talk about 'flappers' is nonsense. The girl of to-day is a magnificent creature. She rises to a national crisis as quickly and responsibly as a young man does. At 21 she is mentally mature than he is."

"It was the girls who turned the scale in helping the country out of a hole in the general strike. Forty per cent. of the motorcars that kept the effective part of the nation at work were driven by young women."

Loyal and Efficient.

"They were loyal to their employers throughout."

"When the modern girl cut her hair and shortened her skirts she added to her efficiency. If I were young again I would do the same."

"She is an all-round creature in the task of every-day life. There is hardly a thing undertaken by her that she cannot do. Motherhood is a much more solid responsibility than voting, and if a young woman is fit to train a child she is fit to vote."

"It may be said that there are many girls who do not marry and have children at 21. True," Dame Millecent said, "but the majority of them are engaged in the task of earning their livings."

National industrial co-operation is constantly extending its scope. On the heels of the great Continental steel trust comes the Anglo-German chemical combination. Western Europe is girding its loins, economically, for a trade struggle with the United States, and among the Continental nations in this movement Germany is bound to be the leader.

The Future and the Dawes Plan.

A decade hence Franco-German rapprochement may have progressed so far that France would not dream of going to war against the Reich for the sake of Poland, nor would the Germans, to regain their Polish provinces and the Danzig corridor, start hostilities against the Poles. Nothing so crude as that would occur. But if Poland were to become embroiled with somebody else, Russia, say, Germany might have to occupy the corridor and other points to protect the population of East Prussia.

The Geneva conference produced no panacea for the world's economic ills, but it brought distinct benefits to Germany in its condemnation of the French high tariff policy. M. Serrus, head of the French delegation, revealed his alarm over his country's isolated status by ostentatiously emphasizing his desire to conclude a commercial treaty with Germany.

Negotiations, he told the German correspondents, should be held in Berlin this time. Provided France were accorded adequate facilities for marketing her textiles and wines in the Reich, he declared there would be no obstacles to French importation of German machinery and chemical and electrical products. He laid great stress on the conciliatory attitude of the French Government.

At the end of this sketchy review of German economic and political strength we reach the Dawes plan. Of course nobody knows what is going to happen to this complex machine for the collection of the war debt. But the Germans are quite sure of one thing, that they are not going to pay full annuities very long, if ever. They are beginning to realize, moreover, that the problem and plans of future functioning concern the Allies and America far more than they do Germany, since the difficulty of transferring German payments to her creditors is even greater than it is for her to make them.

So the normal development of the Reich is not likely to be halted permanently by the burden of reparations. (Continued on next column.)

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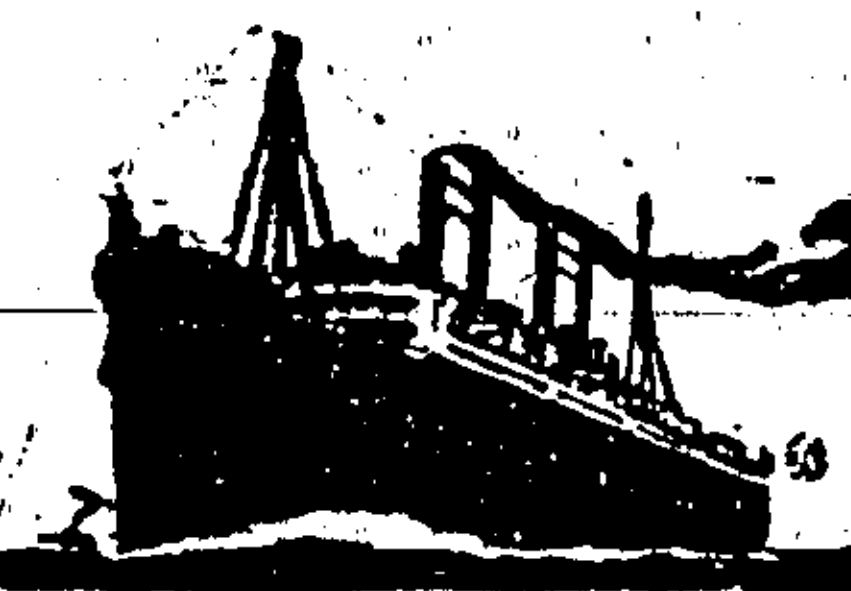
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LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.
VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.
English Price 3s. (each remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO.,
General Oak, N.W.3, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO" on the wrapper.
In Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CHEMISTS.

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

July 23rd.
Antenor, British str., 12,500 tons, Capt. J. G. Reynard, from Liverpool, which port she left on June 18th, with a general cargo, lying at Ho's Wharf. B. & S.
Bengal Maru, Japanese str., 3,231 tons, Capt. H. Sarayama, from Kobe and Iloilo. The latter port she left on July 18th, with sugar and general cargo, lying at buoy No. 48—N.Y.K.
Chung Hing, Chinese str., 240 tons, Capt. Leung Sau Kong, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 54—Hong On Co.
Daviken, Norwegian str., 1,777 tons, Capt. Gustav Svane, from Bangkok and Swatow, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. 59—Kin Cheong Lee.
Deli Maru, Japanese str., 1,292 tons, Capt. K. Yugeta, from Takao and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at O.S.K. Wharf. O.S.K.
Fook Hong, Chinese str., 1,210 tons, Capt. M. Paul, from Swatow, lying at buoy No. C19—Sun Fat S.S. Co.
Omka Maru, Japanese str., 3,741 tons, Capt. S. Miyairi, from Moji, which port she left on July 17th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf. N.Y.K.
Tak Hing, Chinese str., 165 tons, Capt. Ho Yuan, from Antau, with a general cargo, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf. Fook Hoi S.S. Co.

July 23rd.
Chak Sang, British str., 1,470 tons, Capt. J. McAlister, from Canton, lying at buoy No. C35—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Promise, Norwegian str., 738 tons, Capt. S. Hotvedt, from Dairen, which port she left on July 15th, with a cargo of beans, lying at buoy No. C39—Karsten Larssen & Co.
Skrymer, Norwegian str., 1,138 tons, Capt. R. Mithessel, from Tsingtau, with a cargo of salt, lying at Yamaichi—Yamaichi Kisen Kaisha.
Tijpaner, Dutch str., 2,775 tons, Capt. J. Simons, from Sourabaya and Swatow. The latter port she left on July 22nd, with sugar and molasses, lying at buoy No. A24—J.C.J.L.
Tjismara, Dutch str., 4,334 tons, Capt. D. Pals, from Sourabaya and Muntok. The latter port she left on July 17th, with sugar and rattan, lying at buoy No. A4—J.C.J.L.
Trier, German str., 5,400 tons, Capt. Johann Jockens, from Dairen and Poochoo. The latter port she left on July 21st, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A2—Melchers & Co.

Yuen Lee, Chinese str., 1,661 tons, Capt. J. Freymann, from Saigon and Amoy, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. B17—Yuen Shing Fat.
July 24th.
Hydrangea, British str., 551 tons, Capt. T. H. Ball, from Fort Bevard, with 230 tons of general cargo, lying at Chi On Wharf. Chi On S.S. Co.

Oothker, Dutch str., 5,002 tons, Capt. J. H. Gauthier, from Bremen and Manila. The latter port she left on July 21st, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A6—J.C.J.L.
Sungshin Maru, Japanese str., 1,503 tons, Capt. G. Kawamura, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters. N.Y.K.
West Niger, American str., 3,517 tons, Capt. John N. Ross, from Astoria and Legaspi, with hemp and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A10—Columbia Pacific S.S. Co.

Fong Shek Kung, Chinese str., 800 tons, Capt. O. Y. Praxlow, from Ningpo, lying at buoy No. C45—Kung Chung S.S. Co.
Fatching, British str., 1,424 tons, Capt. G. H. Hodgson, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at West Point—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

July 23rd.
Antenor, for Shanghai.
Borneo, for Hoilow.
Chungking, for Tientsin.
Chungking, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Chungking, for Tientsin.
Corona, for Chinwangtao.
Deli Maru, for Canton.
Fook Hong, for Swatow.
Helikon, for Bangkok.
Koya Maru, for Hongkong.
Leicester, for Moji.
Onaka Maru, for Singapore.
Orja, for Saigon.
Promise, for Canton.
Tilawa, for Singapore.
Tonkin, for Haiphong.
Trier, for Manila.

July 24th.
Hoi Ning, for Swatow.
Koya Maru, for Swatow.
Wong Shek Kung, for Haiphong.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. Empress of Russia left Vancouver for Hong Kong, via Japan ports and Shanghai, on July 21st, and is due here on August 8th.
The R.M.S. Empress of Asia left Yokohama on the afternoon of the 22nd inst., and is due at Vancouver on July 31st.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

AND

AMERICAN MAIL LINE

JOINT TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

A Regular Weekly Sailing

TO SAN FRANCISCO OR SEATTLE.

THE "PRESIDENT LINERS"

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU SHANGHAI
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"

PRESIDENT MADISON	... Tuesday, Aug. 2nd
PRESIDENT JACKSON	... Tuesday, Aug. 10th
PRESIDENT MCINLEY	... Tuesday, Aug. 30th
PRESIDENT LINCOLN	... Tuesday, Sept. 13th
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	... Tuesday, Sept. 27th

Thereafter fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.

HONG KONG TO EUROPE
SPECIAL LOW RATES

Via San Francisco or Seattle

£120 £112

DIRECT CONNECTIONS WITH ALL ATLANTIC LINES

Choice of railway line across United States and Canada, with liberal stop-over privileges for sightseeing. Ask for information. Following are suggested itineraries:—

From Hong Kong	Via	Connecting with Steamship	From N. York	Arriving at
July 27	Seattle	Aquitania	Aug. 24	Sept. 8
Aug. 3	San Francisco	Majestic	Sept. 1	Sept. 15
Aug. 10	Seattle	Mauretania	Sept. 8	Sept. 22
Aug. 17	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 15	Sept. 29
Aug. 24	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 22	Oct. 6
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeric	Sept. 29	Oct. 13
Sept. 6	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 6	Oct. 20
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 13	Oct. 27
Sept. 20	Seattle	Mauretania	Oct. 20	Oct. 3
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 27	Oct. 10
Oct. 4	Seattle	Berengaria	Oct. 4	Oct. 17
Oct. 11	San Francisco	Leviathan	Oct. 11	Oct. 24

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI,
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	... Wednesday, July 27th, 7 a.m.
PRESIDENT JACKSON	... Wednesday, Aug. 10th
PRESIDENT MCINLEY	... Wednesday, Aug. 30th
PRESIDENT LINCOLN	... Wednesday, Sept. 13th
PRESIDENT GRANT	... Wednesday, Sept. 27th

Thereafter fortnightly sailings on Wednesdays.

TO EUROPE AND NEW YORK.
VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ-
PORT SAID—ALEXANDRIA—NAPLES
—GENOA—MARSEILLES

Thence to BOSTON and NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT POLE	... Tuesday, Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS	... Tuesday, Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT GARFIELD	... Tuesday, Aug. 30th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT HARRISON	... Tuesday, Sept. 13th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT MONROE	... Tuesday, Sept. 27th, 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT MADISON	... July 25th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT POLE	... Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT FIERCE	... Aug. 2nd, 8.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT JACKSON	... Aug. 24th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS	... Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.

For Passenger and Freight Rates apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL AGENTS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING (GROUND FLOOR).
Telephones: Central 2477, 2478 & 796.

LONDON VIA ITALY

The new M/V "VIMINALE" of 8,657 tons with excellent passenger accommodation and exquisite cuisine will sail hence at 5 p.m. on 27th inst. for Brindisi, Venice and Trieste via Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Massaua, Suez Canal, taking through passengers to LONDON.

For particulars, please apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Tel. C. 1030. Queen's Building. [114]

The E. & A. s.s. Arakura left Moji for Hong Kong on the afternoon of the 22nd inst., and is due to arrive here on the 27th inst., about daylight.

The N.D.L. s.s. Gothia, from Europe, left Singapore on July 22nd for Hong Kong via Manila, and is expected to arrive here on July 30th. She will sail for Shanghai Taku, Dairen and Tsingtau on the same day.

The m.v. Malayana Prince (Furness, Far East, Ltd.), sailed from New York on June 12th, and arrived at Shanghai on the 23rd inst. She is due to arrive at Hong Kong on Thursday.

The Blue Funnel Line s.s. Diomed arrived at Marseilles on July 16th. The Blue Funnel Line s.s. Arcton and the s.s. Autolycus arrived at London on July 11th and July 15th, respectively.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

SHANGHAI via SWATOW "OHAKSANG"	Monday, 25th July, at 10 a.m.
CANTON "YATSHING"	Tuesday, 26th July, at 3 a.m.
SANDAKAN "MAUSANG"	Wednesday, 27th July, at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW "HANGSANG"	Thursday, 28th July, at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA "LAISANG"	Thursday, 28th July, at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW "YATSHING"	Sunday, 31st July, at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, SHAL, MOJI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE "KUMSANG"	Tuesday, 2nd Aug. at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW "KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 3rd Aug. at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN "HINSANG"	Friday, 5th Aug. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA "HOSANG"	Saturday, 6th Aug. at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW "WAISHING"	Sunday, 7th Aug. at 10 a.m.
KOBE via AMOY, SHAL, MOJI & YOKOHAMA "KUTSANG"	Wednesday, 10th Aug. at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW "HOPSANG"	Wednesday, 10th Aug. at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA "FOOSANG"	Friday, 13th Aug. at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215. [8]

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON 232.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO

Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE"	(via Oran)	29th July
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOIY"	(via Oran)	23rd July
Motor Vessel "GLENARREY"	(via Oran)	24th August
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	(via Oran)	21st September

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENAMOIY"	... 23rd July
Motor Vessel "GLENARREY"	... 4th August
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	... 18th August
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	... 6th September
Steamship "CABMARTENSHIRE"	... 15th September

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.



LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).
Monthly sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK—
via "YANG TSE" ... 5th August.

s.s. "YALOW" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON,
HAVRE about the 26th July.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (MAIL SERVICE)

Steamers	Sailings from Marseilles	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles
PAUL LECAT	... 1st July	2nd Aug.	2nd Aug.
AMAZON	... 1st July	16th Aug.	16th Aug.
CHENONOUX	... 1st July	30th Aug.	30th Aug.
ATOS II	... 12th July	13th Sept.	13th Sept.
D'ARTAGNAN	... 12th July	27th Sept.	27th Sept.
POROS	... 25th Aug.	11th Oct.	11th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A CLASS 1st Class ... 2 2s. 6d. Od. B CLASS 1st Class ... 2 2s. 6d. Od.
B CLASS 2nd Class ... 1 1s. 6d. Od. C CLASS 2nd Class ... 1 1s. 6d. Od.
Through Tickets to London and Leaving Town ... 2 2s. 6d. Od.
Accommodations reserved in the Trans at Marseilles.
(Sailings subject to alteration without notice).

For full Particulars, apply to:—
Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
Telephone: Central 740. 1, Queen's Building,
CONSIGNATIVES—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION. [2]

AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION CO.

S.S. "CALULU" will sail hence on the 4th AUGUST

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE & ADELAIDE

VIA
HAIPHONG, MANILA, SANDAKAN, BALKIPAPAN, RABAU,
SAMARAI and NOUMEA.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

17 Queen's Building. Tel. C. 1030.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAIPHONG	... Tuesday, the 26th July, at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG	... Friday, the 29th July, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fochow (Fochow Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$20.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.
For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER
SAILINGS 1927.

STEAMERS	H. Kong	S'hai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Aug. 3	Aug. 8	Aug. 9	Aug. 13	Aug. 21
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 2	Sept. 11
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 3
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 23	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 13
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Nov. 18	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 25	Dec. 4
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 25
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 22

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE
£120 £112 £83

All First and Second Class Rooms on the "EMPERESS OF CANADA," "EMPERESS OF ASIA" and "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" are fitted with Hot and Cold Running Water.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
July 19	July 21	EMPRESS OF CANADA	July 30
Aug. 9	Aug. 11	EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 20

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES
PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.

THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: "GACANPAO."

Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: "NAUTILUS." (15)

N.Y.K. LINE

REDUCED RATES TO EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO
£120, £112, £110, £102, £83; G\$440, G\$420 via SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

*SIBERIA MARU	...	Tuesday, 26th July, at 10 a.m.
*TAIYO MARU	...	Friday, 13th Aug., at Noon
*TENYO MARU	...	Monday, 22nd Aug.

*Cable Redding & Los Angeles, Omitting Honolulu.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

HAKUSAN MARU	...	Saturday, 30th July, at 11 a.m.
KITANO MARU	...	Saturday, 13th Aug., at 11 a.m.
HAKUNA MARU	...	Saturday, 27th Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISHIMA MARU	...	Wednesday, 24th Aug., at 11 a.m.
TANGA MARU	...	Wednesday, 21st Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

BANGKOK MARU	...	Thursday, 29th July
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SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

GINYO MARU	...	Friday, 15th August
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SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

KAMAKURA MARU	...	Thursday, 11th Aug.
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NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TATSUNO MARU	...	Wednesday, 10th Aug.
CALCUTTA MARU	...	Thursday, 25th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

LYONS MARU	...	Friday, 8th August
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CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.

PENANG MARU	...	Monday, 1st Aug.
TOTTORI MARU	...	Monday, 8th Aug.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANBO MARU	...	Friday, 19th Aug.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOYOHASHI MARU	...	Monday, 25th July
KAMO MARU	...	Thursday, 28th July
SAD MARU	...	Saturday, 30th July
YOKUSHIMA MARU	...	Tuesday, 2nd Aug.

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchange to all Depts.).

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. ON BATAVIA).

THE MOTOR SHIP

"CREMER"

Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, DELI and PENANG, on 4th August.

Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.

All lower berths: Doctor carried.
English cuisine: Wireless telegraph.
1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$125.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.) Service to destinations in the Netherlands East Indies and Australia.

Agents—

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Telephone 1574. YONG BUREAU, ORANJE BOUL.

Shipping News

Week-End Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

WEEK-END FREIGHT RETURNS.

GENERALLY LOW CARGOES.

THE FIGURES FOR SATURDAY AND YESTERDAY.

Generally low freight returns prevailed over the week-end, and a notable feature was that there were no British arrivals shown in the Saturday returns, while in yesterday's there was only one, and this steamer brought no freight. Cargo for Hong Kong and ports beyond reached a low ebb on Saturday, but with a few more arrivals in yesterday's returns there was an increase, though the figures were not up to the average.

Six out of eight vessels arriving for the twenty-four hours ended on Saturday brought 5,631 tons of cargo for Hong Kong, while through cargo amounted to 6,558 tons.

The best individual returns for Hong Kong were 2,200 tons of rice and general and 2,250 tons of rice. For ports beyond there were 3,000 tons of general, 1,500 tons of beans and 2,588 tons of sugar.

Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals and departures for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. on Saturday numbered eight and 12, these being:—British, 11 and 2; Japanese 1 and 4; Norwegian, 3 and 3; Chinese 2 and 2; Dutch, 1 and 1; French, 1 and 1; German, 1 and 1.

Cargo Carriers.

Cargo carriers were as under:—S.S. Frier (German) from Dairen and Fochow, 1 ton iron ware for Hong Kong, 3,000 tons general for other ports.

S.S. Tonkin (French) from Haiphong, 500 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. Promter (Norwegian) from Dairen, 100 tons general for Hong Kong, 1,000 tons general for other ports.

S.S. Havdrup (Norwegian) from Canton.

S.S. Daviken (Norwegian) from Bangkok and Swatow, 2,900 tons rice and general cargo.

S.S. Bengali Maru (Japanese) from Kobe and Iloilo, 2,038 tons sugar for other ports.

S.S. Chung Hing (Chinese) from Saigon, 138 passengers and 2,950 tons rice for Hong Kong.

YESTERDAY'S RETURNS.

Freight returns for the period ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were remarkable for the absence of a single ton of British-carried cargo. The only British ship, the *Chak Sang*, put in empty. Discharges in the Colony amounted to 10,798 tons, 15,347 tons went through to other ports. The best returns were 2,750 tons of salt for Hong Kong per *Skymer* (Norwegian); 2,443 tons general per *Tjinarora* (Dutch); and 2,000 tons rice for Hong Kong per *Yuan Lee* (Chinese).Miscellaneous cargoes included 1,968 tons of hemp and copra for other ports in the West Indies from *T.T.*; 2,443 tons of sugar, rattan, arak and tapioca for Hong Kong per *Tjinarora*; 1,562 tons molasses and sugar per *Tjinarora*. Dangerous goods notified were 1,664 packages of fire crackers by the *Sung Shan Maru*; 130 drums and 20 4-drum

(Continued on next column.)

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

JUNK PIRACY NEAR CHEUNG CHAU.

WELL-KNOWN STRAITS CAPTAIN'S DEATH.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

On Saturday morning the master and owner of a fishing junk reported a piracy in British waters. According to his report to the Police, it appears that the junk, of 364 piculs capacity, was lying at anchor off Shek Hau, near Cheung Chau, on Friday at about 9 p.m. He, his wife and two daughters and younger son went to sleep in the cabin, while his father and elder son slept in the forehold. At about 1 a.m. on Saturday the master was awakened by someone putting the hatch cover over the cabin. He tried to push it up, but it was nailed down. He then heard a voice say "sail away to Ko Lau" (Chinese Territory). The junk got under way, and later someone called out and asked where the money was, threatening to fire into the hold if they were not told. Afterwards two men, armed with revolvers, came into the hold and ordered the master and his companions.

(Continued on next column.)

of arak for Hong Kong by *Tjinarora*, and 228 drums for Shanghai; 100 cases nitric acid for Hong Kong by *Osaka Maru*; and 500 cases sulphuric acid, 15 cases nitric acid, 30 cases hydrochloric acid, 2 cases phosphorus and 3 cases of ammonium for other ports. There were 18 arrivals and 17 departures. Arrivals were as follows: British, 1; American, 1; Dutch, 3; Norwegian, 1; Japanese 3; Chinese, 3.

Cargo Carriers.

S.S. *Chak Sang* (British) from Canton, empty.S.S. *West Niger* (American) from Negaspi, P.I., 67 tons general for Hong Kong and 1,988 tons hemp and copra.S.S. *Tjinarora* (Dutch) from Mun-cho, 2,443 tons general for Hong Kong and 2,845 tons for other ports.S.S. *Onitaka* (Dutch) from Manila, 530 tons general for Hong Kong and 4,150 tons for other ports.S.S. *Tjinarora* (Dutch) from Swatow, 1,562 tons general for Hong Kong and 750 tons for other ports.S.S. *Skymer* (Norwegian) from Tingstad, 2,750 tons salt for Hong Kong.S.S. *Sung Shan Maru* (Japanese) from Swatow, 148 tons general for Hong Kong and 106 tons for other ports.S.S. *Osaka Maru* (Japanese) from Iloilo, 421 tons general for Hong Kong and 3,325 tons for other ports.S.S. *Del Mar* (Japanese) from Swatow, 805 tons cement for Hong Kong.S.S. *Tak Hing* (Chinese) from Autau, 50 tons general for Hong Kong.S.S. *Yuan Lee* (Chinese) from Amoy, 2,000 tons rice for Hong Kong.S.S. *Wong Shek Kung* (Chinese) from Ningpo, empty.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships were in port over the week-end:—In dock, *Delhi*; *Taihook* Dock, *Franglo*; *Kowloon* Dock, *Emerald*; No. 1 buoy, *Hermes*; No. 2 buoy, *Wild Swan*; No. 3 buoy, *Wishart*; No. 4 buoy, *Belgic*; No. 5 buoy, *Vindictive*; No. 7 buoy, *Portia*; No. 8 buoy, *Danville*; No. 10 buoy, *Scrapia*; No. 11 buoy, U.S.S. *Helena*; No. 12 buoy, *Marathon*; No. 13 buoy, *Ruthenia*; No. 25 buoy, *Khark*; No. 26 buoy, *S.M. L19*; Boat Camber, *Kowloon*, *Moorhen*; Coaling Camber, *Cherub*; Marine buoy Basin, *S.M. L15*.BANK LINE LTD.
AGENTS FOR
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... 14th August

S.S. "KABINGA" ... 29th August

AUSTRALIA

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th August

S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th September

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK

S.S. "OLIVEBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st October

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KALYAN"	9,144	2nd Aug.	Marseilles, Cassablanca, London, Antwerp & Hull
"NANZA"	7,033	3rd Aug.	Straits and Bombay
"KASHGAR"	9,005	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp
"KAWALPINDI"	10,619	20th Aug.	Marseilles and London
"MORKE"	10,833	3rd Sept.	Marseilles and London
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp
"KEYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	Marseilles and London
"MALWA"	10,988	15th Oct.	do.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	29th Oct.	do.
"MAHOMIA"	11,180	12th Nov.	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	28th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,948	10th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	do.
"MORKE"	10,833	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	21st Jan., 1928	do.

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BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"SANTHA"	7,734	12th Aug.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
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EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th July, 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"KANDA"	6,996	2nd Sept.	Iceland, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Sept.	do.

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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"GARRETT"	5,387	29th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
"DEVANHA"	8,155	5th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TANDA"	4,956	8th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"MORKE"	10,833	18th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"NAGPORA"	5,283	30th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KEYBER"	9,114	2nd Sept.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	6th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"NANZA"	7,023	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHMIR"	10,988	18th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"MAHOMIA"	11,180	15th Oct.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	29th Oct.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,948	12th Nov.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Nov.	do.
"MORKE"	10,833	10th Dec.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	24th Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,988	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"KEYBER"	9,114	21st Jan., 1928	do.
"MAHOMIA"	11,180	4th Feb., 1928	do.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	18th Feb., 1928	do.
"MANTUA"	10,948	25th Feb., 1928	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Mar., 1928	do.
"MORKE"	10,833	30th Mar., 1928	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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m.v. "NANKING"	...	8th August
m.v. "DELHI"	...	1st September
m.v. "DELHI"	...	27th September

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m.v. "DELHI"	...	Loading about
m.v. "DELHI"	...	19th August

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